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MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

THIS has been a great week for the political commentators. First Sir Anthony Eden brought his luckless career to a sudden, dramatic end, and then Mr. Macmillan succeeded him in circumstances suggesting not only a genuine split in the Tory Party, but something like a backstairs *coup d'etat* in his favour by the Party's Elder Statesman, Sir Winston Churchill and Lord Salisbury. All three, it is now recalled, stood with Eden against Chamberlain at the time of Munich, while Mr. R. A. Butler, then as now, headed the appeasement faction. (As a matter of fact, Mr. Macmillan's anti-appeasement record in those years was better than Eden's: he voted against the lifting of sanctions against Italy in 1936, and almost got expelled from the Conservative Party for his pains.) These memories probably go some way to explain why the prize was snatched from Mr. Butler's grasp — probably for good.

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THE new Prime Minister thus starts his uphill task with the advantage of not being tagged as a defeatist. That, plus his natural buoyancy, should carry him along for two or three years until the next election brings the inevitable swing of the pendulum towards Mr. Gaitskell and his friends. Since Mr. Macmillan is not distrusted by the right-wing Conservatives who would have made Mr. Butler's life a misery had he been chosen to succeed Eden, it is at least conceivable that he will be able to disengage his Government from the policies which laid his predecessor low. Chief among them of course is the hopeless attempt to go on playing the role of Paramount Power in the Middle East. It will be instructive to watch the Conservatives settling down under a regime which promises to be tough and realistic about finance — from the slashing of defence expenditure to the dismantling of useless bases.

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INDIFFERENCE to finance was in fact the cardinal weakness of the Eden reign. Unlike his successor, who had a tough training as businessman, economist and Chancellor, Sir Anthony Eden never paid any attention to the cost of his policies: from the grandiose promise to finance the upkeep of a British army in Germany until the end of this century, to the attempt to maintain a vast military infrastructure in the Middle East. It was somehow assumed that the money would be forthcoming. Mr. Macmillan knows better; if he doesn't, the rush to emigrate since the imposition of new petrol taxes last month will teach him. Inflation and taxation have now reached a point where the middle-class voter is beginning to lose faith in Conservative panaceas. Unless his confidence is restored, the Tory party will be swept away at the next election. And that is why the accent is now going to be on toughness — at home and abroad. Mr. Macmillan's Edwardian whiskers should fool nobody. He looks like a dandy, and in a sense he is one, but his job is to make Britain solvent, and he knows it.

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HE must also somehow wipe out the impression that the governing class is tolerant of fumbling. What finally destroyed Eden in the public mind was his vacation in Jamaica. Now that he is gone, the Tory journalists who for the past year have been planting daggers in his back are in Shakespearean mourning for the "unluckiest Premier Britain ever had" (the "Daily Mail"). Mr. Randolph Churchill, Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge, Mr. Henry Fairlie and the rest have this week taken to poetry. "O God, Horatio, what a wounded name. Things standing thus unknown shall live behind me," laments Mr. Fairlie in a touching epitaph. "Better to sink beneath the shock Than moulder piecemeal on the rock," exclaims Mr. Randolph Churchill in the "Evening Standard," welcoming the change-over. In fairness one should add that they never expected much from Sir Anthony and had the courage to say so early on. Whether they are not now making the mistake of expecting too much from his successor is another matter.

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THERE is no space to describe the reactions of what George Orwell used to call the Pansy Left, i.e. the people who used to make excuses for Stalin and are now making excuses for Nasser. No space and no purpose. Anyone familiar with the two chosen organs of the literary Left, the "Observer" and the "New Statesman" (the "Guardian," being published outside London, is a good deal saner and tougher) could have predicted that they would see in the whole mess nothing but the final debacle of Toryism. It has not yet dawned on these sages that their own record looks pretty uninspiring.

●

AND so into the new era.

London, January 16.

Radical Reappraisal In UK Defence Policy

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday.—A radical reappraisal of Britain's defence policy has been ordered by the new Defence Minister, Mr. Duncan Sandys, it is reliably understood.

The entire scope and direction of British military thinking is being reshaped not only from the economic viewpoint but in conformity with the new political and military situation created by the Suez debacle, and the simultaneous crisis of NATO revealed by the recent consultations among European governments in Paris.

Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd's current visit to Rome, ostensibly to discuss plans for joining Britain to the European common market is regarded here as an important element in the Macmillan Government's policy for developing a common European policy.

It is appreciated that if Britain is to reshape her defence structure, this must be done as part of a common effort to reorganize NATO. This drive goes much deeper than is suggested by the preliminary defence economy measures announced on Tuesday which had already been sanctioned by the Eden Government.

It is now a question of moving away entirely from the concept of big land, sea and air forces independent of Europe and NATO.

The abolition of national service, or at least its reduction, seems probable. Since the idea of a large reserve army seems to have been abandoned there is little further advantage in conscription though its elimination may be gradual. The aim is to save at least a quarter of the present swollen defence expenditure of almost £1,600m.

Mobile Forces

Strategically, the emphasis now falls on small and mobile forces. Additionally to such structural changes there is likely to be a heavy cut in aircraft production which in recent years has absorbed a growing proportion of total expenditure.

These changes coincide with plans to enlarge the nuclear power programme for peacetime civilian uses. The construction within eight years of 16 to 19 atomic power stations costing between £800m. and £700m. is expected to be announced shortly. This compares with last year's programme for building 12 stations costing £300m.

By contrast the military side of the atomic energy programme is unlikely to be expanded and may even be cut to prevent a further automatic rise in cost now that the initial stage is completed and production of nuclear and rocket weapons is about to begin.

Algiers Rebels Use Primitive Bazookas

ALGIERS, Thursday (Reuter). — Home-made bazookas built out of drainpipes were used to fire rockets into the headquarters of the French command in Algeria last night, police reported today.

Two hollow charge anti-tank rockets fired into the building from the roof of a house across the street killed a major on the personal staff of the French Commander in Algeria, General Raoul Salan, and wounded a colonel and two policemen.

The attack, described by people here as the most daring in the 26-month old Moslem Nationalist uprising against French rule in Algeria, was apparently directed against General Salan himself.

The bazookas found on the roof of the house opposite the headquarters were metal drainpipes fixed with wire to railings round the roof. One of them was on a chair, the other on a ladder laid flat. One of the tubes was equipped with primitive sights — two pieces of metal about one metre apart tied on with wire.

The rockets were electrically fired by cables which ran down the staircase into the courtyard of the building.

French officials here expect terrorist attacks to increase in the towns of Algeria before the U.N. debate on Algeria which is expected to start next month. Frequent searches are made in Arab districts here in a hunt for suspects.

Insurgents have called for an eight-day general strike to mark the U.N. debate.

French authorities warned shopkeepers that if they complied with the strike order, their shops would be opened by force.

Kuwatly in Delhi

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuter). — President Shukri Kuwatly of Syria arrived today for a 10-day state visit during which he will have talks with Premier Nehru.

It is understood that four specific points will claim their attention in the talks: the Eisenhower Middle East plan and Arab reaction to it; the Syrian-Israel frontier situation; steps to bolster the economies of Middle East countries; Anglo-Yemenite border clashes.

Lack of Fuel Stops Studies in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Thursday (Reuter). — All lectures at Hungarian universities which were to have started on Monday have been postponed until the end of February for "technical reasons," it was learned today. University officials said the postponement was due to material obstacles such as lack of fuel.

Two more Western correspondents were today expelled, bringing the total in the last week to three. They were Mr. Michael Weigal of Reuters and Mr. Raymond Hoerhager, correspondent of the Sueddeutsche Zeitung and other newspapers. The reason given was participation in the events on Csepel island on January 11, where they were said to have shown "an attitude incompatible with the continued exercise of their professional activities."

Mr. Jack McCormack, of "The New York Times," was expelled from Hungary on Tuesday for allegedly falsely reporting the events on Csepel that day, when five workers were killed during a demonstration for higher wages.

A Hungarian Commission has gone to Vienna to help in the repatriation of Hungarian refugees who fled to the West after arriving but now wish to return home. Hungarians who left for the West after the revolution may return home without fear of punishment until March 31 under a special amnesty.

Prime Minister Janos Kadar yesterday declared that "the demand for a more general democracy can only be called a counter-revolutionary demand. The aim of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to extend the rights of the workers and to limit the rights of bourgeois elements.

25,000 Jews Wish To Quit Poland

WARSAW, Thursday (Reuter). — Twenty-five thousand Jews — almost half the total Jewish population — are reported to have applied for permission to leave Poland.

Government sources said today that the figure was "much exaggerated" but admitted there was a considerable movement of Jews to Israel.

Observers said that many Jews were inclined to be "panicky," seeing "no future" in Poland for themselves or their families. The difficult economic situation which faces Poland this year is given as one reason why Jews want to leave. The cost of living is high, wages are low and there is little opportunity for the Jewish businessman.

Articles on anti-Semitism are continually appearing in newspapers. Jews have also been asked to state their national origin—a question that was taken as anti-Semitic.

At the village of Ruszezyn, in Lodz Province, handwritten posters on walls calling for a boycott of the election contained the sentence "Hitler killed Communists and Jews, and we will eradicate them to the very roots," the official Polish news agency reported. It said angry peasants tore down the posters.

Lawson Sees Better Relations

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"These are trying times, not only for Israel and the U.S., but for the whole world," U.S. Ambassador Edward Lawson said in Jerusalem yesterday when the Brandeis Medal was presented to two of Israel's distinguished jurists.

Speaking metaphorically, Mr. Lawson expressed the belief that "the sun would again shine and the cold winds would die." He added: "There is no place in the world where cold winds blow all the time from the same quarter."

The recipients of the medals, struck by order of the U.S. Congress, were the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Olshan, and the Deputy President, Justice Cheshin. It was the first time that the medals have been awarded outside the U.S. Past recipients are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Harvard Law School Dean James Landis. Former Prime Ministers Churchill and Mendes-France are due to receive them soon.

Given by Brandeis University, they were presented at the Eden Hotel by Mr. Mark Bortman, now in Israel on a mission for President Eisenhower's People to People Committee.

Mr. Bortman, a Boston industrialist who is an authority on early Americana, said that the medals were being presented as a tribute to the high standard of justice dispensed in Israel equally and without prejudice to all sections of the population. He noted that in his two-week visit here he was impressed by the fact that Moslem Arabs went out of their way to praise Israel justice for its fairness.

Mr. Bortman lauded Ambassador Lawson who, he said, was known in the U.S. Foreign Service as one of its two leading career diplomats, the other being Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson in Austria.

Justice Olshan, in reply, said that no judiciary can be competent without the confidence of the people. Israel justice has won that confidence because of its objectivity.

Justice Cheshin, who studied in the U.S. and was a Hebrew teacher there for some time, eulogized the name of Justice Louis Brandeis on whose birth centenary the medals were struck.

The chairman of the ceremony, Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen, stated that the awards were a signal honour to the entire country. It helped in strengthening the bonds of friendship between Israel and the U.S.

The distinguished audience that attended the ceremony included the U.S.O.M. Director, Dr. Lincoln Hale; the U.S. Cultural Attache, Dr. Thomas McGrail; and the Press Attache, Mr. Fitzhugh Green; Mayor Gershon Agron, leading members of the Bench and Bar, and senior Government officials.

U.S. Calls For Peace Between Britain, Yemen

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The U.S. has urged Britain and the Yemen to reach a peaceful settlement of the border disputes along the Aden Protectorate, it was disclosed today.

The State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said the U.S. position had been communicated to the Yemenite Government as well as to the British authorities.

Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree expressed to the Yemenite Charge d'Affaires, Ahmed Ali Zabarah, the U.S. hopes that the "greatest restraint" will be used in settling the issue.

Britain has told the Yemen that one of the local rulers in the Aden Protectorate insists that Yemeni forces must withdraw from his territory before any talks on settling the recent flare-up in border incidents.

A Foreign Office spokesman disclosed this today in reply to questions at his daily news conference in London.

The spokesman said the rulers, with whom Britain has treaty relations, agreed in principle that officers of the Aden and Yemeni governments should meet on the frontier for talks. But one of the rulers concerned, the Sharif of Beihan, had made the condition that some Yemenis who were on his territory should withdraw.

Since Britain was talking on behalf of the rulers, the spokesman said, it had accepted this view and the Yemeni Government had been so informed. A reply was awaited.

Official sources in Aden said light infantry troops used mortars against two houses occupied by Yemeni troops in Wadi Manawa, Aden. They said Yemen regular troops seized the border town last week but withdrew across the frontier after the mortar attack. Aden troops also repulsed Yemeni forces who attacked across the border to occupy the village of Shikyat. Planes carried out rocket attacks on Yemen positions in the nearby scrubland.

At the same time, official Aden sources said German experts from Bonn arrived in Yemen to train Yemeni troops and tribesmen in the use of Russian arms.

30 Killed in Bulgar, Rumanian Clashes

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — Serious clashes between Bulgarian and Rumanian citizens in the Rumanian province of Dobrudja near the delta of the River Danube, in which 30 persons died, were reported today in the right-wing Vienna newspaper "Neuer Kurier."

The report, which could not be confirmed from official sources, said members of the Bulgarian minority in this province which was given to Bulgaria by Germany in 1941, and then returned to Rumania by the Russians in 1945, had tried to set free Hungarians held in a concentration camp near Cernavoda.

This led to clashes between the Bulgars and the Rumanian population, and spread later to the towns of Rasova and Manralia.

P.o.W. EXCHANGE OFF INDEFINITELY

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The exchange of Egyptian prisoners of war has been postponed for an indefinite period, Mr. Louis Gailland, the Red Cross representative in Israel, told *The Jerusalem Post* today. He said he was informed to this effect by UNEF Headquarters. No reasons were given.

Arabs Sure of Renewed Akaba Blockade

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — Arab diplomatic circles here today expressed confidence that if Israel turns over the Straits of Tiran to the U.N. Emergency Force it would be only a matter of time until Egyptian forces return to resume their anti-Israel blockade of the Gulf of Akaba.

Meanwhile, a Saudi Arabian diplomat claimed that his country has received U.S. assurances that Israel soon will be forced to evacuate the straits and the islands of Tiran and Sinafir.

Nasser Threatens 'Fresh Troubles'

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Abdul Nasser has stated that if the Israelis do not withdraw behind the demarcation line "there will be fresh troubles."

He made the statement in an exclusive interview on his 39th birthday yesterday to Mr. Constantine Kuriazis, editor of the Athens evening newspaper "Ethnos."

Nasser said th U.N. resolution on withdrawal "must be fulfilled completely. The Israelis must withdraw, as we agreed to allow the clearance of the Suez Canal."

On the prospects for Egyptian relations with Britain and France, he stated that "the Israelis are still in our country. How can one think of relations."

Asked whether Israel ships would be allowed to pass through the Canal, he said that the problem was "part of the Palestinian one," and claimed that the 1888 Constantinople Convention allowed Egypt "to take all steps to defend" her security.

The Egyptian dictator detailed how the Soviet Union had helped Egypt, but declared, "This does not mean I am either pro-East or pro-West. I am pro-Egyptian."

He said that the Russians "really helped us when the West refused. When the West wanted to internationalize the Canal, Russia threatened the West. When we asked for wheat and others refused, Russia gave it to us. While Russia helped us, America froze $30m. and Britain £150m. When we asked the West for wheat 20 days ago they refused, wanting to be paid in dollars."

In his first public statement on the Eisenhower plan he stated that Egypt has asked the U.S. "for an explanation of the vague parts."

RAF Man Wrecked Plane To Avoid Bombing Egypt

NICOSIA, Thursday (UP). — An R.A.F. pilot today was ordered to face a court martial on charges of deliberately wrecking a jet bomber to avoid bombing Egypt.

Flying Officer Dennis Kenyon, 24, was remanded for a general court martial in Nicosia on January 2. He was captain of a Canberra jet bomber that failed to take off on a bombing raid to Egypt on November 1.

The charge against Kenyon alleges that he was ordered to take off from Nicosia for a "warlike operation." It added that through default, he failed to use his utmost exertions to obey orders by wilfully causing the undercarriage to be partially retracted before taking off with the intent to relieve himself from carrying out his orders.

He also faces two alternative charges on alleged wilful damage and negligent damage to the aircraft.

Kol Ha'am on Kafr Kasim Distributed at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The Egyptian delegation to the U.N. yesterday distributed a translation of an article published in the Israel Communist Party newspaper "Kol Ha'am" on December 19, 1956, regarding the killing of Arab civilians at Kafr Kasim. The article described the killing of 49 Arab men, women and children in the village by Israel troops enforcing a curfew order.

The Egyptian document called the event one of "horror and barbarism" and said "the Israel leaders responsible for it should be brought to trial before some international court in order that justice may take its course as was the case in the trials of the Nazi war-mongers by the Nuremberg court."

TSUR TO MEET PINEAU TODAY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday. — Foreign Minister Christian Pineau will receive Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, the Israel Ambassador, tomorrow.

It is understood that the Foreign Minister will review the Middle East situation in the light of his recent visit to the U.S. and his conversation with Secretary of State Dulles.

Mr. Tsur yesterday called for the first time on M. Sabilleau, new Director of the Foreign Ministry's African and Levant Department.

Marauders Attack House On Beersheba Outskirts

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Marauders late last night entered the grounds of a farmhouse on the outskirts of Beersheba and threw a handgrenade at the owner. There were no casualties.

Mr. Moshe Hershtig, 36, who has a small farm about one kilometre from the centre of town, was disturbed at a game of chess at about midnight last night by the barking of dogs in his yard. Together with his chess partner, Mr. Yosef Dagan, 28, he went up on the roof of his house to investigate.

The two men spied two figures about 40 metres away, moving in the moonlight. Mr. Hershtig called upon them to identify themselves, and, when they failed to do so, opened fire at them with his pistol.

One of the marauders replied with a handgrenade, which exploded harmlessly a few metres from the house. Though the explosion was clearly heard in the town, Mr. Hershtig's wife and children slept soundly through the incident.

On three earlier occasions, marauders stole a total of 12 cows and two horses from Mr. Hershtig. In a fourth attempt, he shot and killed one of the thieves.

Police followed the tracks of the marauders through nearby Beit Eshel to various Beduin camps where they disappeared.

Iraqi Crown Prince Confers in Beirut

BEIRUT, Thursday (Reuter). — Crown Prince Abdul Illah of Iraq arrived in Beirut yesterday for a two-day official visit.

He plans to leave on Friday for Ankara and London on his way to the U.S. He will have talks with President Camille Chamoun and other Government leaders. One of the main topics is expected to be the oil crisis which has hit Iraq since the blowing up of three pumping stations in Syria.

Israel Soon to Present Plan For Gaza, Meir Tells U.N. Assembly

U.K. Will Never Be Satellite Of U.S., Macmillan Says

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan defended Sir Anthony Eden's Suez intervention tonight and warned that "we don't intend to be satellites" of the U.S.

Speaking for the first time as Premier over radio and television, he told the nation that he believed "history will justify what we did. The difficulties we are up against are the price we are paying for action."

On the other hand, he said "the price of inaction, the price we would have had to pay for letting things slide, that might have been very high indeed."

"A lot of people are worried about our relations with the U.S. The life of the free world depends upon the partnership between us. Any partners are bound to have differences now and then... but true partnership is based upon respect. We don't intend to part from the Americans and we don't intend to be satellites."

He expressed the conviction that as the months go on Britain and the U.S. will draw "continually closer with mutual confidence and respect."

He ridiculed assertions that Britain is a second class power, declaring, "This is a great country and don't let us be ashamed to say so." He pointed out that the total of the strength and wealth of the Commonwealth nations as well as France and other European nations with which Britain seeks closer cooperation "is no less than that of the two giant powers."

He made it clear that his Government intends to carry over the three years of office still remaining with no possibility of a general election, and foreshadowed a policy of cutting Britain's defence burden.

Mr. Macmillan asserted that there will be a drive in Britain to develop power from all sources, pointing out that the country leads the world in the production of atomic energy for peaceful and industrial purposes, and "we are going to stay in front."

Former Status Quo Seen as Danger

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — American and British spokesmen today expressed their governments' opposition to a return to the *status quo ante* in the Middle East.

The British spokesman added that many other friendly delegations opposed returning to the "conditions which resulted in the explosion."

However, neither would confirm a story by the "New York Times" commentator, James Reston, to the effect that the Western allies would introduce a resolution that UNEF forces be stationed in the Gaza Strip and on the Gulf of Eilat until a permanent settlement is reached. There is apparent agreement that Israel's problems must be solved, but neither spokesman was prepared to say how this was to be done.

There seems to be a growing understanding of Israel's position among the Western delegates and the statements of Mr. Hammarskjold lend credence to the Reston article.

The changed atmosphere in the Assembly since the release of the Secretary-General's report yesterday was also evidenced in the watered-down version of the Afro-Asian resolution.

Except for the Afro-Asian bloc, it appears that everyone's goal is to prevent the return to the *status quo*. But there is no agreement on the correct way to reach it.

Mr. Hammarskjold is awaiting concrete proposals from Israel and a mandate from the General Assembly.

Democrat Leader Backs Ike Doctrine

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — Speaker Sam Rayburn today threw his full support behind President Eisenhower's request for military and economic powers to meet the Communist threat in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, Democratic Congressmen yesterday criticized the Eisenhower plan for failing to deal adequately with the Arab-Israel question. They were testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Israel Security Problem Seen

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel Foreign Minister, told the U.N. General Assembly today that Israel hoped shortly to present "detailed plans to the international community whereby the Gaza Strip would achieve peace and stability, whereby the economic future of the population will be assured and the U.N., with Israel's full cooperation, will be enabled to proceed effectively towards a solution of the refugee problem."

As for the Sharm e-Sheikh area, Mrs. Meir said, Israel had but a single aim there — to ensure that there was no restoration of Egyptian blockage of Israel shipping in the Gulf of Akaba.

As the Assembly opened its debate on the Middle East, a perceptible tide sympathetic to Israel's problems regarding the Gulf of Akaba and the Gaza Strip arose. The fresh trend was highlighted by Sir Percy Spender of Australia in an address which was taken to represent the views of the British Commonwealth as a whole.

Sir Percy recommended that the U.N. Emergency Force take over guardianship of the Gaza Strip as well as of the Sinai shore commanding the Gulf of Akaba "for so long as is necessary to establish procedures for the settlement of the problems existing in these areas."

He said it was essential to ensure that the two positions were not directly or indirectly reoccupied by the Egyptian forces "thereby creating again a situation of imminent danger."

Reserves Stand

The Australian delegate reserved his position on the watered-down resolution before the Assembly sponsored by 26 of the 27 members of the Afro-Asian bloc, which called for Israel's full withdrawal from Egyptian territory within five days. He said, however, that the period mentioned seemed "too short." The resolution also called on the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, to report to the Assembly at the end of the five-day period.

Egypt withdrew her sponsorship of this resolution after the majority of the Afro-Asian group last night decided against inclusion of a demand for sanctions against Israel if she failed to comply with its terms. The other Asian country which did not sponsor it was Laos.

A spokesman for the British delegation stated emphatically that there must be no return to the previous explosive situation.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of the U.S. said he would vote for the resolution before the Assembly, describing it as "reasonable and moderate" and approving its avoidance of "condemnation and recrimination." It focused on the immediate problem, he said.

Mr. Lodge said that Mr. Hammarskjold had stated in his report that withdrawal was a preliminary and essential phase in a development through which a stable basis might be laid for peaceful conditions in the area.

"The U.S. is of course concerned with the bearing of withdrawal on the maintenance of the cease-fire. We feel it is important that UNEF moves in immediately behind the withdrawing Israel forces to assure the maintenance of the cease-fire and to safeguard the armistice agreement," he said.

Mr. Lodge said the U.S. was encouraged to note that considerable progress had been achieved in the withdrawal of Israel forces from Egyptian territory, and hoped Mr. Hammarskjold will be in a position promptly to announce further definite plans for the deployment of U.N.E.F. along the Egyptian-Israel Armistice Line and in the area of the Straits of Tiran."

Must Stop All Raids

The Brazilian delegate, Mr. C.D. Freitas Valle, while holding that the Israel forces must withdraw completely behind the Armistice Line, insisted that all sides desist from raids over that line and scrupulously observe the Armistice Agreement.

He proposed that the U.N.-E.F. take up positions along the whole length of the Armistice Line and said a resolution embodying this would be introduced shortly.

Brazil felt there could be no doubt about Egyptian sovereignty over all her former territory, but he regretted that Egypt had not indicated any desire to seek a peaceful settlement of the whole Palestine problem with Israel. Mr. Freitas Valle said the physical presence in the area of U.N. in the form of the Emergency Force might prove to be the key to a solution of the difficult problems.

To Open Talks

Mrs. Meir said in her speech that by Tuesday next Israel would have evacuated approximately 30,000 square miles of territory which it had held at the end of November.

Mrs. Meir noted that the Israel Government had informed the U.N. Secretary-General of its decision to evacuate by next Tuesday the whole of the Sinai Desert "with the exception of the Sharm e-Sheikh area." At the same time, she said, the Israel Government had informed Mr. Hammarskjold of its willingness to enter forthwith into conversations with him in connection with evacuation of that area too.

Israel had also indicated her desire to begin discussions at an early stage on the arrangements envisaged for the Gaza Strip.

In a reference to suggestions that the U.N. Emergency Force should move into the Gaza Strip, Mrs. Meir declared, "The mere entry into this area of the UNEF — even with the specific aim of preventing belligerency would not in itself be a solution. For there is yet no clarity about the function of UNEF or about the duration of its tenure.

"Any temporary measure for preventing belligerency

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

'Strip' Too Small for Refugees

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "There is no question of resettling refugees within the Gaza Strip," Sgan Aluf Haim Gaon, Governor of the Strip, told the press today during a resume of Israel activities in the area since its occupation on November 3.

"Only 40 per cent of the local residents — about 80,000 — now make a living, and we hope to double this number by increasing economic solvency. But the Strip could never support 200,000 refugees," he warned. Today, over 60 per cent of the non-refugee population are dependent on relief distributed by the Government.

Emergency services initiated by the occupation command have all been taken over by a group of civilian experts recruited from the various ministries who have set up 13 departments with local administrators on the staff. There are Arab directors for education, agriculture and fishery, for example, Sgan Aluf Gaon said.

The Internal Affairs Department has appointed two town councils and three village councils, while a fourth will assume office next week, at Beni Suelia. In most cases, noted Sgan Aluf Gaon, they re-installed councillors who had been dismissed when the Egyptians occupied Gaza in 1948.

Mr. D. Zekaria, head of the Agricultural Section, disclosed that a survey of all water sources aimed at increasing the irrigated area was about to be undertaken. His department has ensured a supply of fertilizers, sugar for bee-keepers, and seedlings. All fishermen licensed previously are now going to sea without restrictions, he said.

In view of the smallpox epidemic in the Lebanon, a campaign has been launched to vaccinate the whole population, said Dr. E. Many, head of the Health Department and a specialist in public hygiene. He announced plans to open an ophthalmic hospital for treatment of trachoma and other eye diseases.

In answer to questions, Sgan Aluf Gaon said that 2,000 Egyptian soldiers of the Eighth Division had been found in screening throughout the area. Of the 5,000 prisoners of war now interned — 3,000 were captured in the Gaza Strip. Only a few men of the Eighth Division were Palestinians, levied locally.

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Social & Personal

Mr. Mark Bortman, Chairman of the Community Division of President Eisenhower's Peoples to Peoples Committee, and Mr. Ben Parkin, British Labour M.P., visited the Hebrew University yesterday and were shown around the new campus.

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Mr. Parkin also visited the WIZO Baby home in Jerusalem.

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Dr. Michael Nir has been appointed Manager of the Jerusalem Tourist Office, retroactively to January 1. Dr. Nir till recently was Manager of the Israel Tourist Office in Paris.

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EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Michael Rechtman desires to thank his family's many friends for their good wishes extended on the occasion of his Bar Mitzva and regrets that it has hitherto been impossible to thank them individually.

Boissevain Feted Before Departure

The Organization of Dutch Immigrants on Wednesday gave a farewell reception at the Touring Club, Jerusalem, for the Netherlands Minister, Mr. Gideon Boissevain, and Mrs. Boissevain. Mr. Boissevain has been appointed Minister to Cuba. Dr. C. Boasson presented the departing Minister and his wife with a sketch of Safad by the artist Pina.

In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Boissevain were the guests of honour at a dinner at the Knesset presided over by the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak.

CHAGALL VISITS BEZALEL MUSEUM

Marc Chagall yesterday visited the Bezalel Museum and presented one of his new gouaches to the Museum collection. He was accompanied by Mrs. Chagall and Mr. M. Pomrock, Chairman of the Haifa Artists Association.

Several of Mr. Chagall's works were represented in the exhibition arranged specially for his visit.

Mr. Walter Eytan, Chairman of the Museum's Board of Trustees, received the artist and his party.

Earlier, Mr. Chagall was received by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Zalman Aranne.

Tel Aviv Maccabi-Hapoel Clash

By KEITH BEECHER

A game which may have a big bearing on the eventual solution of the championship of the National Soccer League is taking place tomorrow, a meeting between the leading sides — Tel Aviv Maccabi and Tel Aviv Hapoel. The teams have been intense rivals for the soccer supremacy of Israel for many a year, and the match will be truly a "needle" clash. The odds must be with the reigning champions, the Maccabi men, whose football for the past years has been of a higher standard than most other sides, but the Hapoelites will not succumb easily. In any event it will be a match well worth seeing, and it will not be surprising — weather permitting — if a record crowd attends.

Third placed Petah Tikva Maccabi, who have 10 points, the same as the leaders, but have played a game more, entertain Tel Aviv Betar, who succumbed to a 4-1 defeat to lowly Haifa Hapoel last week, and should not lose ground in the honours race. Bottom-placed Ramat Gan Hapoel are hosts to Haifa Maccabi, who lie fourth, and may find it hard to increase the two points they have managed to glean this season from seven games.

In League A, leaders Rehovot Maccabi face Tel Aviv Hakoah in a home date, while Kfar Saba Hapoel travel to play Sha'arayim Maccabi, so the promotion race may still be just as open as before, particularly as Hadera Hapoel, displaced from first place last week as they had no game, will be all out to beat visitors Rehovot Hapoel and get back to the "top of the pile." Eyes will also be on Jerusalem Betar, who slammed Sha'arayim 5-0 last week, to see whether their revival will extend to a win at Kiryat Haim over the local Hapoel. In the Capital there will be a meeting between Jerusalem and Nahariya's Hapoel sides.

FIXTURES: National League: Ramat Gan Hapoel — Haifa Maccabi; Haifa Hapoel — Petah Tikva Maccabi; Jaffa Maccabi — Netanya Maccabi; Petah Tikva Hapoel — Tel Aviv Betar; Tel Aviv Hapoel — Tel Aviv Maccabi. League A: Rehovot Maccabi — Tel Aviv Hakoah; Netanya Yehuda Hapoel — Ramat Gan Maccabi; Sha'arayim Maccabi — Kfar Saba Hapoel; Kiryat Haim Hapoel — Jerusalem Betar; Jerusalem Hapoel—Nahariya Hapoel; Hadera Hapoel — Rehovot Hapoel.

THE WINNERS of the Kol Zion Legola Music Prize for December were Miss Miriam Shatel (composition) and Mr. Moshe Lustig, (choral arrangement).

Year-Long Celebrations Planned for 1958

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the State is to be marked by a year-long series of celebrations, festivities and congresses. The programme will open at the end of September when the Hebrew year 5718 is ushered in and will continue until next fall.

Plans are now being thrashed out by a Tenth Anniversary Committee and its six sub-committees, set up by the Prime Minister's Office. A tentative budget of IL1.3m. has been requested to sponsor the various programmes which, as one Committee member stated, intend to "inculcate in the people of Israel and the Diaspora a deep understanding of the history-shaking revolution which took place in the annals of our people as a result of the founding of the State, and to strengthen the relationship between the State and all Jews here and abroad."

It will demonstrate the accomplishments of the State during the ten years.

Contests will be held for a slogan to commemorate the year; to choose an emblem (with a first prize of IL500 and other prizes of IL300 and IL200); to select three different posters (prizes of IL1,000, IL800 and IL400), and to strike a special souvenir medal, a special coin and stamps.

Exhibitions will probably be held in Jerusalem, devoted to the nation's cultural and educational achievements; in Beit Dagon, an agricultural fair, and in Haifa, a display on industrial progress.

A "Liberation Assembly," half of whose participants will come from abroad and thus signify the link between the State and the Diaspora, is scheduled.

Other proposals call for building a railway from Sdom to Eilat. This scheme will probably be carried out by volunteers, mainly youth.

One event which will highlight the year will be a gigantic military parade, probably on or near Independence Day.

Special plays will be written and performed, most likely by a "contracting" company which will gather the best talent from the country's legitimate theatres.

Many of the projects call for intensive participation by the wide public. For example, it is planned to teach Hebrew to 100,000 newcomers, and to persuade persons with non-Hebrew names to change these. Trips and hikes will be arranged, and special books printed.

Among the international congresses suggested are those for Jewish doctors, engineers, merchants, for both Jewish and non-Jewish artists and journalists, as well as a conference of rabbis.

Pilgrimages for special events are planned, and those in the Diaspora who cannot come will be able to participate in many contests which will be held abroad.

These include competitions among school children to find who knows the most Hebrew, who writes the best themes on historical subjects — with probable prizes of trips to Israel.

Urge U.S. Check Hungarian Entry

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Sen. Olen Johnston told reporters yesterday that Hungarian refugees should be barred from entry into the U.S. pending further investigation. He said a substantial number of Communists may have been admitted.

Earlier, a security inquiry had been told by a Hungarian refugee that a Communist secret police agent had been planted in the American Legation in Hungary.

Meanwhile, the Vienna correspondent of "The New York Times," Mr. John McCormack, has been expelled from Hungary, a Hungarian Foreign Ministry statement said today.

Liberal Int'l Backs U.N. Buffer Zone

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Executive Committee of the Liberal International yesterday adopted a proposal calling for the "most earnest study of all governments concerned" of a scheme under which the U.N. would acquire Israel-Egyptian border territory from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Akaba.

The Israel delegate expressed reservation to the proposal, agreed upon by the Committee at a two-day meeting in London which ended on Monday night.

A committee statement also called on the U.N. and Western powers to obtain the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary. It expressed "shock" at the complete failure of the U.N., "due largely to the unwillingness of many member states to take such steps as were open to it under the Charter to help the Hungarian nation regain its independence."

8 Years of Arab Attack Described

The latest issue of "Israel and Middle East" published this week makes available to English readers a well-documented and strikingly produced summing-up of factual data on "Eight Years of Arab Aggression," indispensable for an understanding of the background of the Sinai campaign and of the problems which still face Israel today. One map and part of an article are reproduced on p. 5 of this issue.

Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's Foreign Minister, contributes a message. Mr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Ministry, depicts the Background to Sinai; Israel's Case for Self-Defence is given by Ambassador Abba Eban; Mr. Yosef Tekoah writes on How the Armistices Were Flouted.

There is a complete log of Arab violence, a record of Arab incitement and articles on Arab refugees and Israel's frontier villages.

Spectrograpl. Gift To Weizmann Institute

A "Unicam" photoelectric quarts spectrophotometer was recently received from abroad by the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot as the gift of Mr. Adolfo H. Kates, of Havana, Cuba.

Senor Kates donated $2,000 for the purchase of the instrument to mark his 70th birthday last year. He has several times headed drives in Cuba on behalf of the Weizmann Institute.

The spectrophotometer is now in use in the Institute's Department of Organic Chemistry. It is designed for the rapid and accurate analysis of samples in solution and for the measurement of the spectrum of organic compounds.

A CONSIGNMENT of 3,000 ceramic sinks and toilet bowls produced by the Kharsa Ceramic works will be shipped to Greece this month.

Hadassah Pilgrimage For 10th Anniversary

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The Hadassah Organization announced plans yesterday for a "Hadassah pilgrimage" to Israel to coincide with the State's tenth anniversary celebrations next spring. The announcement, which came at the end of Hadassah's four-day midwinter conference, said that the organization would charter the 10,000 ton liner Theodor Herzl, now near completion in a Hamburg shipyard, for the trip.

Mrs. Golda Meir, the Israel Foreign Minister, paid a surprise visit to the conference to address the more than 1,000 delegates.

JERUSALEM MAYOR THANKS PREMIER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mayor Gershon Agron yesterday sent a telegram to the Prime Minister thanking him warmly for his remarks in the Knesset on Wednesday to the effect that Jerusalem should take preference over both Tel Aviv and Haifa in the State's Tenth Anniversary celebrations.

Mr. Agron pointed out that Jerusalem, as the focal point of the celebrations, would do much to impress upon the nations of the world the city's leading position in affairs of the State.

VISIT. — Queen Elizabeth and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, whom she has not seen for about four months, will meet in Portugal on February 16, two days before they begin a three-day state visit to Lisbon, an announcement from Buckingham Palace said yesterday.

52 Cents of Each U.S. Tax Dollar for Defence

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Slightly more than half of each dollar of spending provided for in the new budget proposed yesterday by President Eisenhower would be spent for national defence.

Here is a breakdown showing how the typical budget dollar would be spent:

- National Defence — 52 cents.
- Civil Benefits — 34 cents.
- Interest on Federal Debts — 10 cents.
- Mutual Security Programmes — six cents.
- Atomic Energy Programmes—three cents.
- Civil Operations — three cents.
- International Affairs other than Mutual Security — two cents.

And here is where the money would come from under the president's budget proposals:

Individual income taxes — 51 cents; Corporation income taxes — 29 cents; Excise taxes — 12 cents; Other sources — eight cents.

More Soviet Planes In Syria, U.S. Hears

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The State Department said Wednesday it has received reports, "as yet unconfirmed," that "additional" Soviet military aircraft arrived recently in Syria.

A spokesman made the statement when asked about a "New York Times" report that Syria received about 10 Soviet MIG-17 jet planes in the last few weeks.

The Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said it has already been "pretty well established" there are Soviet MIG's in Syria. He noted there were reports of MIG's flying into Syria when fighting broke out in Egypt. He did not say, however, whether he meant the older-style MIG-15's or the new MIG-17's.

Mr. White also said Syria is "getting arms from the Soviet Union through Czechoslovakia."

He was unable to say whether the figure mentioned in the press report — and type of plane — squared with the State Department's information. Nor could he say how many Soviet planes Syria was believed to have received previously.

Plant Pathologist To Survey Citrus

Dr. Israel Reichert, Professor of Plant Pathology at the Hebrew University and head of the Plant Pathology Division at the Agricultural Research Station at Rehovot, has been invited by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Association to participate this summer in a two-man mission to various Mediterranean countries engaged in citrus cultivation.

The aim of the survey is to formulate collaborative measures for the control of *Tristeza* and *Xyloporosis* (plant virus diseases) and the Mediterranean fruit fly. The mission will also deal with the care of harvested fruit for export.

The other member of the investigating party is M. Frezal, Director of the Algerian Plant Protection Services.

Selkirk Named First Admiralty Lord

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Harold Macmillan has announced a fresh list of ministerial appointments in his Government, headed by that of the Earl of Selkirk as First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Earl, aged 51, was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Sir Anthony Eden's Government.

Mr. Macmillan named as his Air Minister 43-year-old Mr. George Ward, who was Under-Secretary for Air from 1953 until his appointment as Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty in December, 1955.

Mr. John Hare was confirmed in his office as Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Aubrey Jones, 45-year-old son of a miner who was promoted by Sir Anthony Eden to Minister of Fuel and Power in December, 1955, has been appointed Supply Minister.

Mr. John Boyd Carpenter, 48, was confirmed in his post as Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.

Mr. Denis Vosper, who was Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Education in the Eden administration, was promoted to Minister of Health.

Mr. Hugh Molson, 58, appointed Minister of Works, was Joint Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Transport in the last Government.

Mr. Ernest Marples, 49, was lifted to ministerial rank to become Postmaster-General.

Mr. Reginald Maudling, 39, who served Sir Anthony Eden as Minister of Supply was named Paymaster-General.

There are two Ministers of State for Foreign Affairs, Cmdr. Allan Noble, 49, and Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, 33. Mr. Derek Walker Smith, 46, was appointed Minister of State at the Board of Trade.

U.K. Seeks Details On Bank Nationalization

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain has asked the Swiss Government to make urgent enquiries in Cairo about the reported nationalization by Egypt of British and French banks and insurance companies, the Foreign Office spokesman said.

On Tuesday the Middle East News Agency in Cairo announced that British and French banks and insurance companies, "sequestered" after the Anglo-French landings at Port Said last November, would be taken over by a new Egyptian economic institute.

The Swiss Government acts as protecting power for Britain in Egypt.

Don't Quit Gaza Says 'Daily Express'

LONDON, Thursday (INA) — "Stand fast, Israel." That's the cry which should go up in Britain when the Israelis are brought under pressure to abandon Gaza," says the "Daily Express" editorially today.

Referring to the Syrian threat to prevent the repair of the pipeline until the Israelis quit Gaza, the paper says:

"Britain should be no part to this attempted blackmail. On this issue there should be support for the just and reasonable claims of Israel. The Israelis are in a position of ac te danger, and Gaza is essential for their defence."

Revival of Polish Anti-Semitism Seen

WARSAW, Thursday (Reuter). — A member of the Polish Council of State, Prof. Oskar Lange, said in Warsaw last night that anti-Semitism is being revived in Poland at a moment decisive for the new Socialist democracy — the parliamentary elections.

He told a students' election meeting that anti-Semitism is one of the ways of misleading the public and distracting its attention from real issues.

"Anti-Semitism," he said, "has long been an instrument of diversion against democracy and progress. In Poland, unfortunately, it had bad traditions. Recently it has been revived."

The professor said anti-Semitism was the enemy of stability, no matter in which form it came.

It was also the enemy of the Polish democratic revival which started during the "October turning point" (when the Communist Party restored Wladyslaw Gomulka to power, and a new relationship of autonomy and equality was established with Russia).

Next Sunday's poll would show the political maturity of the nation, he said.

ASYLUM. — The chief radio operator of a Soviet tanker yesterday walked into the police station of the oil port of Martigues-Lavera, near Marseilles, and asked for political asylum.

Birthday at Girls' Home

By MALKA RABINOWITZ

KFAR YIRNE. — A prince won the hand of a beautiful village maiden here yesterday by promising to take up a useful trade.

The scene occurred in a play by the 14 to 18-year-old wards of the Corrective Home for Wayward Girls, presented on the occasion of the institution's first anniversary.

Established by the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Home is the first — and as of now, the only — institution of its kind in Israel. Previously, offenders of this kind were either sent to regular prisons for adult criminals or simply released by the courts.

Among guests at the celebration yesterday, which included the planting of trees to mark the Tu B'Shvat holiday, were parents of the wards, Mr. M. Barsella, Director General of the Ministry, and senior police officers from nearby Rehovot.

In the play, the attractively-costumed girls re-enacted (without fluffing a line) the story of a prince, who chancing upon a maiden at the village well, proposes almost immediately and is accepted on condition that he find himself productive employment. When he asks for guidance, the maiden recommends that he learn carpet weaving. He follows her advice and wins the damsel.

The 22 wards of the Home are receiving training of between one to three years, according to the sentence imposed by the Juvenile Court Judge.

Each of the sunny, pleasantly furnished rooms is shared by three girls. The one-storey stone building and its adjacent grounds are surrounded by a wire fence, but the girls can obtain permission for a weekend visit home once a month. Friends may visit at the Home.

Youths from secondary schools in Tel Aviv are invited occasionally for dances.

The guests yesterday included an 18-year-old bride — one of the three girls married at the Home during the past year.

With a staff of 15 professional and administrative workers, the girls have a full programme of studies and vocational training — the latter including sewing, weaving (a skill which the play's prince promised to study), cooking and crafts, as well as music and dancing. A psychologist visits the Home every week.

Agricultural work is now confined to a vegetable garden and tree planting, but it is hoped to specialize eventually in flower cultivation.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:—**
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-6, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays 10-1.)
Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.
Exhibition of Oil Painting by Fanny Hefter, Paris; Collective exhibition of Israel painters. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Malmon, 10-2; 3-6. Also tomorrow.
1) Works by Marc Chagall. 2) Contemporary Dutch Graphic Art. 3) Iranian Ceramics, 1500 B.C.—1500 C.E. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamadda (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1295 C.E. (695 A.H.) Bezalel. 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.
1) Oil Paintings and Gouaches by Ruth Bamberger. 2) Oil Paintings and Drawings by Ruth Schloss. 3) Sculptures by Bruno Simon. Artists House. 10-1, 3-6. Also Tomorrow.
• **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour Call 4282, 4077.
• **Recorded Music:** —
Music to Inspire (with background pictures). Concerto No. 3 in F-minor, by Chopin. 8.30. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:** —
1. Oil Paintings by Yosef Berger. 2. Drawings by Aviva Uri. 3. Paintings and Sculptures by "The Ten Group". Tel Aviv Museum. 4-10.
• **Song Shabbat:** —
By E.O.A. House and Israel-America Friendship. Talks by J. Hodess, U.N.R.W.A. (Gaza) and Mark Bortman, U.S.A. E.O.A. House. 8.
• **Lecture:**
"Conclusions from My Travels in Asia," Mr. L. Ben-Horin, of the Foreign Ministry; "Arab Propaganda in European Countries," Mr. David Sifton; Journalists Assn., 9 p.m.
• **Conducted Tour:—**
To East Jerusalem: Mamilla Caves, the Lions Cave, Mt. Zion, from the Municipality Bldg., Rehov Jaffa. 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities, Lunch, Dinner, Soupe à l'oignon, Luky's Bar, 3, Allenby Rd., Tel. 23752.
Relax in elegant atmosphere with a cup of Espresso, at "Roma," 7 Rehov Ben Yehuda.
• **Exhibitions:** —
Pioneers of American Etchings. Z.O.A. House, 11-1.
• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Black on White," 7, 9.30.
Cameri, "Lady Precious Stream," Mograbi, 8; "You Never Can Tell," New Hall, 6.30, 9.
Ohel, "5:1," Beit Haam, 6.45, 9.15.
• **Museum Concert:—**
R. Axelrod (Alto). Tosplits (Flute), Steinberg (Viola), Lustig (Piano). 7 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** —
1) "The Renaissance of Mosaic Art in Israel." 2) Three Gouaches presented by Marc Chagall. Portelichly exhibit: Woodcut in three states by Jacob Wexler. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted tour: 11.30 a.m.

NOF-YAM

• **Theatre:** —
Ohel, "The Tavern."

RAANANA

• **Theatre:** —
DO-RE-MI, "Pajama Game."

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

Jan. 20 — "Black on White," Ashkelon, 8.
Jan. 21 — "Black on White," Kfar Saba, 8.
Jan. 22 — PREMIERE "ANNA FRANK" by Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich. Hebrew: Nissim Aloni; Director: Ismael Rocher; Decors: Boris Aronson. Tel Aviv, 8.
— "Black on White," Tiron, 8.
Jan. 23 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "Black on White," Holon, 8.
Jan. 24 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "Black on White," Netanya, 8.

HAIFA

Dr. A. Jadin, Ministry of Justice, will lecture on "Soviet Town Planning of Legislation," Tuesday, January 22, 21, 8.30 p.m.: Technion, Room 12. Auspices: Israel Political Sciences Association.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Music:** —
Saturday Music Hour. Lach Dances, by Janacek, Symphony No. 101 by Haydn, 11 a.m. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.
• **Concert:** —
by Jerusalem Chamber Music Society and The Musicians Association of Jerusalem. Programme: Cassation — Mozart; Quintet — Prokofiev; Septet — Beethoven. Y.M.C.A., 8.30.
• **Mesorah Officers Club:** Dancing with orchestra, 8.30.

THE HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Concert No. 2

Thursday, Jan. 31, 8.30 p.m. at the MAY Hall, HAIFA.

Conductor:
Gari Bertini
Soloist:
Eliahu Torner, Oboe

Tickets at moderate prices obtainable at GINZBURG-YUVAL, Haifa.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.33 p.m. today and ends at 5.39 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m. Minha: 4 p.m. Arvit: 5.35 p.m.
Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.
Ahdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: Arvit: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.
Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.
Dud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.50 p.m.
The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8 a.m.
Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz and choir.
Young Israel (67 Bograshov): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight, 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.50 p.m. Arvit: 5.34 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Realit 15 Kiryat Sefer St. Ahuza). Shahrit: 10 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4703. Vitan, 20 Mea Shearim, 61343.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 47 Allenby, 3636. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, Yaffe, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24643. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67397. **JAFFA:** 21 Kemal, 65 Rehov 4. **RAMAT GAN:** Germase, 50 Bialik, 72257. Israel, Herut Qtr. **PETAH TIKVA:** Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer. **NATANYA:** Nasi. **HOLON:** Ribak, Kikar Struma. **BISHON LEZION:** Gmarnik. **REHOVOT:** Segal, 134 Herzl. 228.
HAIFA: Herzliya, 1 Herzliya. 3364. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Pentagon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Amsalem, Jaffa Rd., 3381.
TEL AVIV: Melchett, 50 Shenkin, 3502. Kitewitz, 22 Hayarkon, 3366. Fillersdorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4068. Mercaz Hatsafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22923. Bilski Kikar Dizengoff, 26348. Baruch, Schunat Hatikva, 67406. **JAFFA:** Saad, 34 Jerusalem Blvd., 81445.
RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel, Gefen Qtr., Finzi, 104 Rav Kook. **PETAH TIKVA:** Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion. **NATANYA:** Nasi. **HOLON:** Tikva, Kikar Struma. **BISHON LEZION:** Gamarnik. **REHOVOT:** Segal, 134 Herzl.
HAIFA: Paiss, 21 Joseph, 4014. Mercaz, Mt. Carmel, 190 Hanasi, 81979. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN,** Pentagon.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Strauss, 33a King George, 2913. Dr. Gildron, 7 Gaza, 2084. Dr. Katz, 20 Hahabashim, 2606.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62565. Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Schor, 45 Rashi.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2434. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417 (day only). Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170 (evening only). Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66326.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 17, 1957

Pop. Loan 1959/69 (IL20)	22½
4 % Comp. Loan 58/67	66½
2½% War Loan 54/59	95½
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	90½
Pal. Rearer Bds. Ser. 3	91
3½% Tavel Dollar z) y)	73
4 % Reg Sterling "A"	87½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ltd.)	247
6½% Bonds 57/64 f)	105
ditto g)	104½
Keren Hayesod 6½ % Ded. 58/65 f)	96½
ditto g)	94½
Ilgrush Ltd 6½ % Ded 58/65 f)	94½
Bk. Leumi ord sh.	151
Bearer Savings Cert.	87½
A.P.B. Investms.	
4½-6% Conv. Deb. ord. sh. "B" reg.	75
Hamit ord. sh. "B" reg.	104½
Elern's Inv. ord. d)	94½
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	94½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	104
Binur 4% debs. 56/65	81½
Nir 5% prs. sh.	77½
Pasa 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	74½
"Inva" 5% debs.	81
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	89½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	83½
5 % debs.	75
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh. d)	107
Ata ord "B" sh.	89½
6-9% con. debs.	84
"Kurdanek" ord. "B"	89½
7% con. debs. 58/68	74½
Meller-Dan ord. sh. reg.	750
Pal.-Brewery 6% con. debs.	68½
Assis Rejerano "B" sh.	100
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	112
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	70½
"Teva" ord. Sh	99
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	157½
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	53
Pal. Centr. 5% debs.	66
Mekorot pref. sh.	73½
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh. reg.	162

Notes: a) purchasing price: b) selling price: c) ex coupon: d) ex-dividend: e) ex-right: f) linked with $: g) linked with C.o.L.: x) in % of IL1,000: y) in per cent.

Footballers' Bill Not Paid, Hotel Claims

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Ramat Aviv Hotel is claiming IL3,855 in damages from the hosts of Sunderland, the British football club which visited here last May.

The hotel filed the claim in the District Court yesterday, demanding the money from Maccabi World Union Israel Maccabi, Petah Tikva Maccabi, Messrs. Shmuel Ben Dor and Shlomo Adir and Ken Film Ltd. and its director Mr. Aharon Karlovitz.

The hotel claims that 24 members of the football club lived there from May 1 to 13 and that only IL756 of the IL6,613 bill has been paid.

Notices to the Public

Prime Minister's Office

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL COUNCIL.

It is hereby announced that a public competition for an emblem for the 10th Anniversary of the State of Israel has been opened. Three prizes will be awarded: first price: IL500; second prize: IL300; third prize: IL200.

The Council maintains the right to use the emblem for all purposes of the 10th anniversary.

For full particulars of the competition and the composition of the panel of Judges, apply to the 10th Anniversary of the State of Israel Council, 3 Rehov Mendele, Tel Aviv, or the Commercial Artists Association, as from Wednesday, January 23, 1957, during regular working hours. The deadline for submitting designs is Friday, February 15, 1957.

TZAVTA DEDICATED TO TU B'SHVAT

This week, shabbat Yitro, the traditional Tzavta will be dedicated to Tu B'Shvat. Rabbi Dr. A. Hefter, of the U.S. will participate.

House for Sale
Centre Rehovot
3 rooms, modern, with or without furniture. For further particulars please write: No. 3439, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv. NO AGENTS PLEASE.

Wanted Driver
with own tender or jeep. Full time job. Tel Aviv and vicinity.
Apply: No. 3441, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Chemist
experienced in paint technology
REQUIRED.
Please apply to : No. 785, P.O.B. 1339, Haifa.

Secretary
Fluent Hebrew and English
REQUIRED
for Manager of Financial Institution.
★
Full Particulars to: P.O.B. 2319, Tel Aviv.

WANTED LUXURIOUS
3-4 Roomed Flat
without furniture for two years against monthly rental. Habimah vicinity. Reply: No. 3442, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

LARGE LUXURIOUS
2½-Room Apartment
For immediate sale.
Second floor front, on view daily, 1-3 p.m. 180 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, Flat 6.
Phone 20487, No Agents.

Important Notice for collectors of Israel Stamps
We have received an order from a tourist, to buy Israel stamps and envelopes at a high price for him. Take advantage of this opportunity, and apply to 10 Rehov Herzl, Room 11, Tel Aviv, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

FLATS for SALE with mortgage
2 ROOMS DE LUXE at Kiryat Moshe 2nd floor, IL11,500
1, 2, 3, 4 ROOMS in all Quarters also for key money
DONATH — JERUSALEM
Tel. 5449, 61092. Zion Cinema Bldg., P.O.B. 143, Jerusalem.

WANTED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTION
Engineer
with extensive experience in housing maintenance.
Applications, including curriculum vitae, to P.O.B.127, Tel Aviv.

Two Aeronautical Engineers or Mechanical Engineers
familiar with Production Engineering
Required by MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Please apply in writing including Curriculum Vitae and professional background with full details, not later than Feb. 5, 1957, to: Ministry of Defence, Hakirya, Tel Aviv.

WANTED MANAGER
For existing industrial enterprise, well versed in business procedure and administration and with good connections in commerce and industry. Must have excellent knowledge of Hebrew and English languages.
Discretion assured.
Apply in writing to: "Manager," Spigland Advt. P.O.B. 1560, Haifa.

The Weizmann Institute of Science
Requires Accountant
with wide professional experience; perfect knowledge of English and Hebrew necessary. Applicants to apply in writing, giving curriculum vitae, addressed to: Head, Accounts Department, Weizmann Institute of Science, P.O.B. 26, REHOVOT.

The New Poland
"To be in Poland now is to breathe the air of revolution, directed not only against foreign domination, but against the lies and the terror of the former regime,"
writes journalist Lucjan Blit describing his impressions during his first visit to Poland since 1939.
The first of Lucjan Blit's articles on
The Upsurge of Freedom
will appear in Sunday's
THE JERUSALEM POST

Can You Wind Up A Watch?

Then you can also photograph. With this slogan Kodak conquered the world. Photographing with a Camera from Brenner's is as easy. Convince yourself — go to

Photo Brenner

Today's Postbag

WEATHER

FORECAST: Fair in central and southern regions. Partly cloudy in North.

OUTLOOK: Partly cloudy. Possibility of light rains in North.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	46	4	12	10
Tiberias	55	5	16	17
Haifa Port	36	8	9	18
Natanya	52	6	16	17
Tel Aviv Kirya	53	4	16	17
Tel Aviv Port	55	5	17	16
Lydda Airport	47	3	20	18
Jerusalem	36	5	15	13
Beersheba	21	4	16	17
Eilat	21	4	23	21
Gaza	36	4	18	17
Sdom	—	5	—	20
Solomon's Bay	—	—	—	21

*A) Humidity at 6 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. L. B. Acquier, the French Commercial Attache, from a home visit to France (by Air France).

DEPARTURES

Rabbi M. Nurock, M.K., for Switzerland, (by Sabena).

Mr. C. Ronsac, Political Editor of the Paris daily "Franc-Tireur," for France, after a 10-day visit.

Mr. A. Ben-Nathan, the Defence Ministry representative in Paris, together with his family, for France.

Mr. Al Shwemmer, director of the Bedek Aircraft Repair Base, for London (all by El Al).

Dr. L.A. Mayer, Prof. of Near Eastern Art and Archaeology at the Hebrew University, for India, to represent the University at the centenary celebrations of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

THE STREETS of Kerem Ben Zimra village, Upper Galilee, were lit up for the first time yesterday to the happy cheers of the residents. Mr. M. Chazani, M.K., spoke at the lighting-up ceremony.

• • •

150 TRAFFIC offenders were fined by Haifa Magistrate S. Razi yesterday. R. Kantor, who was caught driving at 85 kilometres per hour was fined IL.100 and his licence was suspended for three months.

• • •

THE WORLD Health Organization has allotted $25,000 for two professionships in the basic sciences at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School during the years 1957 and 1958. The professors will come from abroad.

More Bonds Needed This Year—Meir

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Foreign Minister Golda Meir told a Bond Drive conference this month that she did not see how Israel could meet its pressing economic needs without an intensive campaign for Bonds this year.

The 1957 Bond Drive has already been launched in the U.S., with a target of $75m. A 60-day campaign is under way to raise $20m. by the end of February. The U.J.A. has just concluded a special $25m. campaign.

Three assured sources of foreign currency income, totalling $330m., are expected to meet the State's minimum needs: U.J.A. and Bonds, $150m.; exports, $120m.; and Reparations, $50m. In addition there are less important sources of foreign currency income, such as personal restitution payments.

It is believed that even if foreign currency revenue is less than it was last year, it will be possible to carry out all primary projects proposed in the new budget. But some changes in the budgetary structure and a lowering of the standard of living would be necessary.

Trial Shipment Of Potash to Australia

HAIFA, Thursday. — A trial shipment of 50 tons of potash to Australia was loaded aboard the m.s. Ashkelon today. The potash will be trans-shipped to an Australia-bound vessel in Italy.

The Ashkelon is also taking 750 tons of potash and 100 tons of olive oil to Italy and 2,800 cases of citrus to be sent on to Austria. Other exports loaded in the port today include 175 tons of tires, over six tons of ropes, 10 tons of brake linings, 40 tons of bananas and 30,000 cases of citrus to Yugoslavia in the s.s. Nakhshon.

Last month exports shipped through the port totalled 43,215 tons, of which over 35% were sent in Israel bottoms. The main item was citrus fruit, 20,445 tons, followed by 12,624 tons of cement and 1,950 tons of hard wheat for macaroni production.

TEN TAILORS RETURN TO RUSSIA

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — A family of 10 persons left today to return to the U.S.S.R. The Dadachov family came from Krasnodar in 1950.

"We could not make a living here," Rahmi, the head of the family, said. The Dadachovs had been tailors for generations in Krasnodar, but they had been unable to find work in the trade in this country, he said.

The Soviet Consul, Mr. V. Petrov, accompanied them to the airport. They left by Sabena. (Tim.)

President Awarded Freedom of Herzliya

HERZLIYA, Thursday.—President Ben-Zvi today received the Freedom of this township at a festive session of the Local Council after he toured its various district and industrial zone together with Mrs. Ben-Zvi.

The President participated in the Tu Bishvat festivities in the botanical gardens here, to the delight of thousands of schoolchildren.

A reception at the Sharon Hotel celebrated the 32nd anniversary of Herzliya.

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi returned to Jerusalem in the late afternoon.

Armenians Take An Extra Day's Holiday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Several hundred members of the Armenian faith, part of the 500 due to cross today to Jordan to celebrate the Armenian Christmas, came to Jerusalem yesterday believing they were to cross then.

They stated that they had been officially informed in Nazareth that the day had been moved up. Upon learning that this was not so, they demanded that the authorities provide them with shelter overnight.

Israel applied to the Jordanian authorities to let them cross immediately, but this was refused.

Most of them stayed on in Jerusalem, many at the YMCA.

Jordan to Admit Britons, Frenchmen

Jordan announced yesterday that French and British tourists will again be permitted to enter Jordan through Mandelbaum Gate, according to the Old City daily "Falastin."

It said that these tourists could obtain permits for entering and leaving Jordan provided they stay at least four days in the country. The new order revokes the decree banning Britons and French, which was issued after the invasion of Sinai.

The new arrangements were said to have been made to attract tourists for the Easter season.

Tchernichovsky Prize To David Shimoni

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Tchernichovsky Prize for Translation was awarded tonight by the Tel Aviv Municipality to the late poet David Shimoni, for his translation of the works of Lermontov; Mr. Shlomo Shpan for his version of Homeric poems and "The Song of Hesiod" from the Greek; Mr. Menashe Levin for his translation of works by Balzac, and Mr. David Zohar for his "Physiological Foundations of Plants" by Bonner-Galston.

Mayor H. Levanon presided at the presentation ceremony at the Museum.

68% of Eligibles Got Polio Shots

The first shot of Salk vaccine against infantile paralysis was given to over 77,500 children during the first half of this month — or to 68.5 per cent of the eligible children, the Ministry of Health spokesman announced yesterday.

The January inoculation programme has been completed in Beersheba, Petah Tikva, Safad, Nahariya, Acre, Nes Ziona and Rehovot.

The response of the parents was between 95 and 100 per cent in these towns, the spokesman said.

Of the total 77,521 children inoculated, the number of children according to areas are: Jerusalem — 7,000; Tel Aviv — 19,000; Haifa — 5,894; Afula — 4,722; Rehovot — 1,394; Petah Tikva — 6,127; Ramle — 4,365; Natanya — 4,979; Beersheba — 4,358; Hadera — 2,737; Safad — 2,003; Acre — 2,571; Ashkelon — 2,486 and Tiberias — 1,900.

The following information on inoculation stations has been announced by the Ministry:

JERUSALEM: Today is the last day for inoculations at the Talpiot Ma'abara. The Katamon and Bikur Holim stations will be open all next week.

TEL AVIV: All 14 stations will remain open for all next week.

HAIFA: The station at 5 Rehov Geula closes today, and the station at 5 Rehov Bilu on Sunday. A station will be opened at the Kiryat Motzkin Kupat Holim clinic on Sunday and will be open till Tuesday. A station in Giv'Yam will be open from Tuesday till Friday.

TIBERIAS: The station in Shikun "Dat" closes today.

KARKUR: Inoculations will be given at the Kupat Holim clinic on Monday and Tuesday.

GIVAT BRACHA: The station in the Beit Halhistadrut will remain open till Tuesday.

RAMAT HASHAVAL: The station in the Tipat Halav will close on Monday.

HADAR YOSEF: A station will be opened at 8 Rehov Kehillat Warsaw on Tuesday and will remain open for four days.

RAMAT GAN: The station in Ramat Amidar closes today. On Sunday, a station will be opened at the Municipal clinic, Ramat Yitzhak, 16 Rehov Hahayal.

HOLON: The station in the Shikun clinic will close on Monday.

Sun and High Spirits Reign On New Year for Trees

Jerusalem Post Staff

Tu Bishvat, the New Year for Trees, was celebrated under ideal weather conditions yesterday with the planting of thousands of trees throughout Israel, principally by schoolchildren.

Led by a police band, over 2,000 children in the upper two grades of elementary schools paraded through warm sunny Jerusalem streets towards the slopes of Har Hazikaron, adjoining Mt. Herzl, to plant the first saplings of a projected 80,000-tree Children's Wood.

The main procession led off from the "russian" compound, preceded by the band. A halt was made in front of the Municipality building where Deputy Mayor P. Jacobi presented a pine sapling in a flower pot to a boy at the head of the procession.

The second parade led through the northern quarters of the city with the Carmiah School on Rehov Agrippas as the starting point.

Spectators lined the streets to cheer on the singing "upperclassmen," who bore aloft their school flags. Among the onlookers were classes of envious younger pupils, who had to be content with planting trees in their school courtyards.

The Jerusalem Corridor settlements played host to the city groups which had "adopted" them some time ago in an effort to bridge the chasm between new settlers and veteran Israelis.

At Beit Nekufa, the Ministry of Interior staff, which had adopted the village, was led by Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, the Minister, and Mr. S. B. Yeshaya, the Jerusalem District Representative.

Mayor Gershon Agron led the Jerusalem Municipality group to the village it had adopted, Nes Harim.

On Tel Aviv Heath

One of the liveliest Tel Aviv holiday gatherings took place at Kiryat Shalom as the first saplings were planted on the heath-like centre of this workers' quarter. The six-year-old suburb, with its hundreds of identical grate-like white houses, took on a colourful and noisily festive atmosphere, with hundreds of children in variegated spring dresses, proud parents, toddlers and public officials milling among the flags, foliage and loudspeakers.

The Remez School girls' choir, in blue and white uniforms, opened the festivities with lusty singing. Deputy Mayor Sa'adia Shoshani, who brought the greetings of the Municipality, Mr. Y. Tabori, of the Labour Council, and Mr. Y. Gottlieb, representing the residents, were all greeted enthusiastically.

A charming musical play was presented by local schoolchildren.

Cypress and eucalyptus saplings were afterwards planted, constituting the first trees of an 11-dunam garden and playground.

Earlier, hundreds of schoolchildren and their parents turned out in Rehov La Guardia in Yad Eliahu, and in Jaffa for similar Arbor Day celebrations to plant saplings supplied by the Municipality. Children's playgrounds were officially opened in four suburbs.

Haifa's Sinai Copse

Hundreds of Haifa elementary school children gathered at the Kfar Galim Municipal Agricultural School on the city's western outskirts to plant a copse in memory of the 171 soldiers who fell in the Sinai campaign.

Mayor Abba Khoushy attended the ceremony in which the copse was named "Givat Shimon," in memory of Shimon Porat, a Haifa school teacher, who was among the fallen.

School and kindergarten children elsewhere in the city held tree-planting ceremonies under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund and the Municipality.

In Nahariya, refugees who arrived a week ago from Hungary, participated in the planting of trees in Givat Trumpeldor, a new quarter east of the town.

The courtyard of the Kupat Holim hospital, now under construction, was one of the sites where Beersheba schoolchildren planted trees.

Makhteshim Ltd. Chemical Works gave a party for the children of all employees, at which the Gogol troupe from Tel Aviv entertained.

In Ramat Gan, a six-kilometre race in memory of the Sinai Campaign fallen was the highlight of the Tu B'shvat celebrations. Paratrooper Haim — won, receiving a cup and a medal from Mayor A. Krinisi. Seventy runners, including senior army officers, took part in the race from the Town Hall and the Ramat Gan Stadium.

THE FIRST INSTANCE of a person contracting tuberculosis from cattle to be recorded in Israel was reported yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Services.

Golden Brooch LOST

on January 14. REWARD

Finder please contact: Budko, 23 Rehov Abarbanel, Jerusalem.

Gadna to March On Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The annual summer hike of Gadna this year will take the form of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

The youths, about 4,000 strong, will start their hike in the Jerusalem Corridor on April 11, and march 40 kilometres through the hills to Binyanei Ha'ooma.

The liaison officer between the Defence Forces and the Municipality is Mr. Aharon Margalit.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS MUST TAKE DEGREES

Hundreds of secondary school teachers will be required to pass special examinations within the next three years in order to receive a permanent teaching licence, the Ministry of Education spokesman announced yesterday. Those who do not fill this requirement will be dismissed.

This step follows a Ministry survey which revealed that a large number of secondary school teachers do not have university degrees, and that a very small number lack even a secondary school diploma.

Until recently, no regulation existed on academic requirements for secondary school teachers, and principals chose their staffs at their discretion.

A recently-issued regulation requires a B.A. degree for a teacher in the first two years of high school and an M.A. for the last two years. Teachers are also required to have studied at least one year in the Hebrew University's Education Department.

Under an agreement recently reached between the Ministry and the Teachers Association, teachers who have five years experience will receive a permanent licence, even if they do not meet the above academic requirements.

Temporary licences will be renewed yearly up to a maximum of three years until the teacher passes his University examination.

3 Road Crashes In the Negev

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Five casualties were reported today in car accidents in this area.

This morning, a military jeep and a civilian jeep collided near Mishmar Hanegev. Two soldiers and two civilians were injured. No one was hurt when an Army truck overturned near Kibbutz Shuval.

At about 3 p.m. two 20-ton trucks collided head-on in the Makhtesh Ramon. The cabins of both vehicles were smashed and damage is estimated at IL.16,000-IL.18,000. The road was blocked by the wrecked trucks.

Fortunately, the only injury sustained was a slight bump on the head of one of the drivers.

Israel's Condolences On Death of Toscanini

The Minister of Education Mr. Zalman Aranne, yesterday cabled the condolences of the people of Israel to the bereaved family of Arturo Toscanini.

The cable read:

"The Minister of Education and Culture of the State of Israel joins you, the Italian people and the world of culture and art in the deepest expression of sorrow and grief at the passing of Arturo Toscanini, maestro of our age, who, by his magic wand, enriched the world with the nobility of his spirit, the purity of his heart and the depths of his emotion, and who brought to all mankind inspiration and comfort.

"The People of Israel will ever treasure the memory of the two visits of Maestro Toscanini to our country, during the first of which he inaugurated the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. At that time, he bestowed upon us the epitome of his art, the subtlety of his feeling and his deep and true friendship. His memory will live on in our hearts."

BODY LIES IN STATE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The body of Arturo Toscanini, who died yesterday at the age of 89, lay in state today, with thousands of people paying their last respects to the conductor who dominated the musical scene for an era.

The body will lie in state until tomorrow when mass will be said in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Yosef Aman, Chemical Engineer, Dies at 43

The death occurred in Jerusalem last night of Yosef Aman, chemical engineer, at the age of 43. He suffered a heart attack a short time ago. He leaves a wife and two sons, one born last year.

Dr. Aman was the inventor of a process for the cheap manufacture of hydrochloric acid from magnesium chloride, found in quantity in the Dead Sea.

He was born in Poland and studied in France. Till recently, he was lecturer at the Hebrew University.

He was under contract to the Ministry of Development for the time that it would take to exploit his patent. A pilot plant using the invention has been successful in Britain.

Spy To Be Publicly Hanged in Amman

A Jordanian found guilty of spying for Israel will be hanged in public in the courtyard of the Great Mosque of Amman next week, the Old City paper "El Jihad" reports.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of American surplus foodstuffs is due here in the s.s. J. Gorthon on Thursday. The vessel is bringing 1,690 tons of frozen meat and 471 tons of cheese from the U.S. It will be the first consignment of American surplus food to arrive here for some time.

Cables in Brief

WEDDING. — Princess Helene of France, 22-year-old daughter of the Count of Paris, wearing a dazzling white Christian Dior bridal gown, went to the altar of the Royal Chapel of Dreux, Normandy, yesterday, to marry Count Everard de Limbourgstirum, 28.

NAME. — Prince Rainier of Monaco announced yesterday that his heir, due to be born to Princess Grace any time now, would be called Gregoire Georges Pierre Richard if a boy, and Caroline Louise Marguerite if a girl.

OIL. — The Continental Oil Company of Houston, Texas, has announced a cut of 10 cents a barrel in posted prices for crude oil, the "National Petroleum News" said yesterday. Oil from this region has been shipped to Western Europe.

RETURN. — President Voroshilov and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party chief, left Tashkent in Uzbekistan yesterday for Moscow. They had been on a tour of Central Asian provinces.

CANCER. — Mortality among women from cancer of the breast has risen by more than 50 per cent in Britain and the U.S. in the past 20 years, the World Health Organization (WHO) said in Geneva yesterday.

EMPLOYMENT. — There were 130,000 workers on short time in Britain, as of last Friday. About 70,000 of these were affected by the restrictions on industrial and motor fuel — 57,500 of them in the automobile and allied industries.

KHATIB NEW MAYOR OF OLD CITY

Ruhi Khatib, a former senior official of the Palestine Mandatory Government, was yesterday appointed Mayor of the Old City in succession to Aref el Aref, according to "Falastin" yesterday.

Aref was dismissed from his post last year when he joined the pro-Iraqi Hasa'i Majali Cabinet.

TASS IN JORDAN

The Soviet news agency TASS has begun to supply its news bulletins issued in Beirut to the Jordan press and Ramallah Radio, the Old City daily "El Jihad" reported yesterday.

MAY CINEMA, Haifa.
Tel. 2858
3rd week
Danny Kaye
The Court Jester

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, Jan. 19, 1957

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 4, 6.30, 8.30.
Columbia Films presents:
Three Hours to Kill
Dana Andrews, Dona Reed
Mats.: from 10 a.m.
Fri., Sun., Mon.
BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
CREATURE FROM THE BLACK LAGOON

AMPHITHEATRE
3rd week
CINEMASCOPE
THE KING AND I
Deborah Kerr, Yul Brynner
Fox Film in colour

ORAH Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
Happy Ever After
David Niven,
Yvonne De Carlo,
Barry Fitzgerald
Film in colour

ARMON Tel. 4648
H. G. Wells'
War of the Worlds
Technicolor
Jean Barry, Ann Robinson
Hebrew and French subtitles.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
La Donna Del Fiume
(Woman of the River)
Technicolor
Sophia Loren
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
Jivaro
Technicolor
Fernando Lamas,
Rhonda Fleming
2 perfs. only 6.30 & 9.30

ORLY Tel. 81868
NANA
Technicolor
Martine Carol, Charles Boyer,
Based on Emile Zola's Classic.
Hebrew and English subtitles
For adults only
(16 years and over)
3 perfs. nightly 6.30 and 9.30

MORIAH Tel. 81477
2nd week
Technicolor
CASANOVA
with Nadia Gray
Forum Film

ORION Tel. 4026
2nd week
Israel Premiere
Robert Wagner, Virginia Leith
in the criminal suspense thriller
A Kiss Before Dying
in colour
CINEMASCOPE

ATZMON Tel. 3093
Susan Slept Here
Technicolor
Dick Powell,
Debbie Reynolds

PEER Tel. 2232
4th week
AWARA
After enormous success of 20 consecutive weeks in Tel Aviv. The world famous Hindu film with Raj Kapoor.

U.N. ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

and for the security of free navigation would not be effective unless it were ensured in advance that it would operate until a peace settlement were achieved or until some other effective measure were established by international guarantees for ensuring permanent freedom of navigation.

"Such guarantees could perhaps be furnished either by the principal maritime powers or by an agreement between the four coastal states or by some combination of the two forms of guarantee. But if UNEF were to be regarded as a key to the solution of these problems, greater clarity and precision would be needed in defining its functions and the conditions and duration of its tenure."

She said it was "inconceivable" to the Israel Government that "the nightmare of the previous eight years should be re-established in Gaza with international sanction."

Mrs. Meir added that Israel was ready at an early date to pursue its "thinking" on the Gaza problem with Mr. Hammarskjold.

"In this case as in that of the entrance to the Gulf of Akaba, the desire to proceed speedily with the fulfilment of the General Assembly objectives on the withdrawal of troops should be tempered by a prudent concern for the avoidance of disruptions and dislocations, and above all for the prevention of any risk of resuming the deadly conditions of belligerency which made Gaza a focus of international conflict during the previous eight years," she said.

The Gaza and Gulf of Akaba problems, she declared, required "further clarification in a cooperative spirit."

Mrs. Meir declared that while Israel had cooperated actively with the U.N. on the withdrawal of troops, "there has not been one single act of compliance by Egypt with the recommendations or policies of the international organization to which she has looked for protection against the consequences of her own belligerency."

Delay on Suez

Reopening of the Suez Canal had been subjected by Egypt to "every kind of obstruction and delay." Egypt had given no indication that when the Canal was opened Israel would not again be discriminated against.

"*Fedayeen* gangs operating in neighbouring countries under Egyptian direction continue to spread death and havoc throughout our countryside," Mrs. Meir said.

She declared that the Jewish community in Egypt had been subjected to persecution, with 7,000 driven out.

"The question whether Israel is not withdrawing into a position of exposure to renewed Egyptian belligerency by land and sea arises in our mind with increasing anxiety and concern," Mrs. Meir told the Assembly.

Countries whose economy depended on the flow of trade between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean had already suffered loss through the Egyptian "blockade" of Suez, Mrs. Meir pointed out. "An alternative link to Suez joining the Red Sea and Mediterranean is now open to all shipping without distinction of flag," she said. "The Gulf, freed from the illegal Egyptian blockade can become a pivotal point of international commerce."

As for the Sharm e-Sheikh area, she said, Israel's sole aim there was to ensure that there was no restoration of Egypt's blockage.

Mr. Francisco Urruta of Colombia said the Assembly must take up the questions of Gaza and the Akaba Gulf, but added that this could not be done until Israel troops had been withdrawn. He appealed to Israel to facilitate a solution by withdrawing its troops, after which he would ask the Assembly to add Gaza and the Gulf as two new items to its agenda.

The Ceylonese delegate, Mr. Gunewardene, urged Israel to follow the example of Britain and France, who "bowed to the decision (of the Assembly) in spite of very strong convictions that what they did was right." He recalled that these two powers had proposed a staged withdrawal of their troops, but gave way when the Assembly was not prepared to accept this.

Appealing to Israel to put its trust in the U.N., he said that he would welcome discussions regarding the Gulf of Akaba, but fruitful discussions could be held only after the *status quo ante* is restored.

Israel Compliance

"No doubt Israel has its problems, just as the Arab region has," he declared, "but this Assembly cannot and dare not consider any other question until the very minimum required of the Israel Government is conformed with.

"I must inform my friend, the Israel delegate, that so far as those countries of Asia and Africa are concerned, they look on this as a question affecting their neighbours and the world. They have been extremely patient and careful. In that spirit our (Afro-Asian) resolution is offered free from unnecessary verbiage and bitterness," he said.

Mr. Gunewardene concluded with a tribute to Egypt for "tact, patience and ready cooperation," and added that "the Israel Government will find the Egyptian Government just as reasonable in other matters as they have been in the whole solution of this problem" once the climate of peace is restored.

Egypt's Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, the first speaker today, accused Israel of contemptuously refusing to abide by U.N. resolutions. He alleged Israel had committed "countless atrocities" against individuals in the Gaza area and Sinai, and had destroyed roads and other installations. (Reuter, UP, INA)

BEERSHEBA HONOURS ARMY ENGINEERS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday.—A field unit of the Engineers Corps paraded here this afternoon before O.C. Southern Command, Aluf Haim Laskov.

The ceremony included a reading of Yizkor for two members of the unit who fell in Sinai, while the flag was dropped to half-mast.

The unit then marched in review before Aluf Laskov, Mayor Tuvyahu and the O.C. Engineers.

When it dispersed, hundreds of Beersheba citizens crowded round the soldiers to invite them to their homes.

Earlier today, the whole population of the town, including thousands of children, turned out to cheer the unit as it paraded through the streets which were bedecked with flags. The unit has been adopted by the citizens of Beersheba.

Local Boy

The regimental commander appeared in a jeep decorated with flowers. He was followed by mine-detecting units, the first of which was led by a local boy, Segen-Mishne Gideon — son of one of the town's first settlers.

A group of Chen girls was warmly applauded.

This evening a public rally at the Keren Cinema, was addressed by the commander of the unit and the Mayor.

Beersheba Asks Help To Absorb Newcomers

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Mayor David Tuvyahu complained today that if the Municipality does not receive additional assistance from the Government, it will not be able to fulfill its quota of absorbing 15,000 new immigrants during 1957.

Speaking at a reception given for Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., who had come with Mrs. Sharett to Beersheba "to get acquainted with immigrant groups which arrived during my three month absence in Asia," Mr. Tuvyahu said that the town already had difficulty in finding work for the newcomers. In addition, it had to open an average of three new school classes a month to cope with the growing population.

M. Bader Elected P.E.C. Chairman

At the first meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors of the Palestine Electric Corporation, in Haifa yesterday, the Director General of the Development Ministry, Mr. Menahem Bader, was elected Chairman of the Board.

The election of an executive management, which was also to have been held yesterday, was postponed for a week as its functions are still in dispute between the General Manager of the Corporation, Mr. Avraham Rutenberg, and the Government, which is the main shareholder.

EL ARISH RAILWAY TO RUN SOON

The railway line linking El Arish and Kantara will be running within a few days, Damascus Radio reported yesterday.

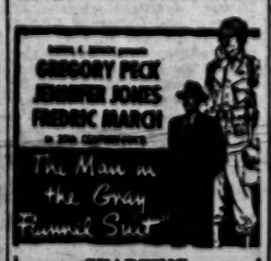
Popular Policeman Looks to Quiet Life

The highest accolade that can be bestowed upon a Jerusalem policeman — the blessings of Natorei Karta — were granted yesterday to Mr. Yehiel Langer, Assistant District Superintendent, who is retiring after 36 years with the force.

The ultra-orthodox group, while announcing it could not be present at the farewell party, at the Eden Hotel, sent its best regards through Mr. Arye Zimuki, who presided.

President Ben-Zvi sent his congratulations, and Mayor Gershon Agron presented Mr. Langer with a silver cup. Among those present at the Eden Hotel were Supreme Court Justices, judges, the Attorney General and Municipal Councillors.

Mr. Langer, who is almost 60, announced that he would soon begin a new — and he hopes a quiet — life. He is going to settle in a border village in the Lachish area.



STARTING SAT., JAN. 19, 1957 at the Allenby Cinema, TEL AVIV

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 4.30 and 8.30. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

Starting Saturday, Jan. 19

ARNON Tel. 4829
Israel Premiere
For Adults only
Esther Williams in a powerful drama for the first time.
The Unguarded Moment
Esther Williams
George Nader — John Saxon
Technicolor
Hebrew and French subtitles

EDEN Tel. 3829
A deeply appealing, heartwarming human interest drama
Vivians Romance, Dalle, Jean Pierre Grenier
Jacques Castelle, Ishtilnoff
MAYA
For adults only
Sunday morning at 10.30.
Friday at 3 p.m.:
BEAU BRUMMELL

EDISON Tel. 4656
CINEMASCOPE
Warner Bros. present
Alan Ladd — Edward G. Robinson — Jeanne Dru
The brass-knuckled story of one man's vengeance against the San Francisco Bay Mob
HELL ON FRISCO BAY
Hebrew and French subtitles.
Warnercolor.

ORGIL Tel. 81486
2nd week
Robert Aldrich presents his biggest picture
ATTACK
This is the greatest and most realistic battle picture ever filmed.
Starring:
Jack Palance — Eddie Albert
Robert Strauss

ORION Tel. 2216
8 Hit Songs in the exciting Brazilian film
Malaguena—L'Etoile de Rio
With the great Italian Singer and Dancer
MARISA FRAU
French speaking — Hebrew & English Subtitles.

ORNA Tel. 4733
CINEMASCOPE
Israel Premiere!
Tennessee's Partner
(Technicolor)
Starring:
John Payne, Rhonda Fleming
Ronald Reagan
For adults only
(16 years and over)

RON Tel. 3104
Air-heating
My Sister Eileen
2nd week
Janet Leigh — Jack Lemmon
Also on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and today, Friday at 3 p.m.

STUDIO Tel. 4655
2nd week
Great picture by the curious FERNANDEL
Forbidden Fruit
with
Francoise Arnoul
For adults only

TEL OR
AS LONG AS THEY'RE HAPPY
Arthur Rank's musical comedy
with:
Diana Dors — Jonathan Scott
Jean Carson — Jack Buchanan

ZION HALL
Dirk Bogarde, Akim Tamiroff
The courageous operations of the British commandos behind enemy lines during World War II
THEY WHO DARE
In Technicolor
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.
PAPA, MAMAN, MA FEMME ET MOI

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 2.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

From Saturday, January 19

ALLENBY 3rd week
THE MAN IN THE GREY FLANNEL SUIT
with Gregory Peck
Jennifer Jones, Frederic March
CINEMASCOPE

ARMON DAVID
4th week Tel. 20854
The first Italian film in Cinemascope. Prize winner at the Cannes Festival
Continente Perduto
Ferrania colour
Steiner Film

CHEN 3rd week
The story of Douglas Bader, the reckless Ace Pilot and hero of the Battle of Britain
REACH FOR THE SKY
with
Kenneth More, Muriel Pavlow
Owing to the length of picture, performances at 3.30, 7, 9.15. Sat. 7, 9.15

EDEN (Winter Hall)
4th week
Raj Kapoor — Nargis in
SHREE 420
English subtitles
Sat. 4.15, 9.15
Weekdays: 2, 4.15, 9.15

ESTHER 5th & last week
CINEMASCOPE
VIVA LAS VEGAS
in Technicolor
Starring:
Cyd Charisse — Don Dailey
Lena Horn — Frankie Laine

HAMERCAZ 5th week
Jeanette Lee, Victor Mature
in a drama of the African Jungle and the Mau Mau
SAFARY
Cinemascope—in full colour
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15 and 9.15

MIGDALOR 2nd week
C'est La Vie Parisienne
Claudine Dupuis
Philippe Lemaire

OPHIR
Anton Walbrook
Michael Redgrave
Mel Ferrer in
Powell & Pressburger production
"OH, ROSALINA"
(Fledermaus)
Technicolor
CINEMASCOPE

ORION 5th week
Frank Sinatra,
Eleanor Parker,
Kim Novak
THE MAN WITH THE GOLDEN ARM
by OTTO PREMINGER
for adults only (over 16)

SDEROTH 2nd week
The film event of the Decade!
The glorious arias sung by the greatest voices of our age.
Verdi's
AIDA
in colour
with
Sophia Loren, Lois Maxwell

TAMAR 2nd Week
Katharine Hepburn
Rossano Brazzi
in the unforgettable
SUMMERTIME
a U.A. picture in Technicolor
Matinees continuous from 9.45 a.m.
(last show 2.45 p.m.)

TCHELET
Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh
in the unforgettable picture
Lady Hamilton
Sat. 5, 7.15, 9.30
Weekdays 2.45, 5, 7.15, 9.30

YARON 2nd week
CINEMASCOPE
Gary Cooper, Elizabeth Montgomery, Rod Steiger
The Court Martial Of Billy Mitchell

ZAMIR
Sacha Guitry's masterpiece
The Poison
with Michel Simon
for adults over 16.

'MOGRABI CINEMASCOPE
Clare Gable — Susan Hayward — Michael Rennie in
SOLDIER OF FORTUNE
(in colour)
2, 7.15, 9.15. Sat. 7.15 and 9.15

AVOYA

YOUR SPOT for REAL ORIENTAL FOOD SPECIALITIES One of our specialities! PIPING HOT SHASHLIK

JAFFA, opp. "THE CLOCK"

A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD

LATE HOURS NIGHTS

With deep sorrow we announce the sudden death on Thursday, January 17, 1957 of our husband, father and brother

Yosef Aman

His wife, children and brother

The Minister of Development and the Ministry staff deeply mourn the death in Jerusalem of

Yosef Aman

The funeral will leave the Ziv Hospital today at noon.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, January 18, 1957
16 Shvat 5717. 16 Jumad Thani 1376

THE decisions of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary General of the United Nations, have not always been welcomed or even accepted in Israel. Careful study of the present procedures in the General Assembly may suggest to his severest critics that action in this forum proceeds according to a routine that does not make it easy for a Secretary General to approach any aim by the direct route. Certainly, the original hope that a group of nations, once united in a single hail, would move according to abstract notions of right and justice, whatever political double-dealing they might practise against their neighbours, died with the League of Nations. At the U.N., a painful memorial was erected to this dead notion in the introduction of the big-power veto in the Security Council.

U.N. PROGRESS

But whatever juggling there is for position within the power blocs, it is once more becoming clear that concerted action, such as the sponsoring of a resolution, does tend to impose at least some circumspection on the more extreme of the nations involved. A ferociously anti-Israel resolution was composed by Mr. Mahmoud Fawzi, the ferociously anti-Israel Foreign Minister of Egypt; in due course, the form of the resolution had to be amended so as to make it acceptable to a larger section of the U.N. In its present form it is likely to gain the support of all those who believe that Israel should abandon her new defensive positions in the Gaza Strip and on the Gulf of Eilat, and trust to the United Nations to make some suitable arrangement in these places to prevent renewed Egyptian hostilities. It would perhaps be too much to expect the U.N., as a body, to admit its physical and diplomatic inability to offer Israel even such limited security as a small country's own military forces can carve out for themselves, and it is natural that many well-meaning member states speak glibly of the deploying of UNEF troops in such a way as to prevent the resumption of hostilities. Indeed, if all the resources of the U.N. are insufficient to keep open the Gulf of Eilat to Israel ships once traffic has begun to flow, why, a man might easily despair of the ultimate usefulness of this whole organization.

While there thus is every likelihood that the Secretary General will be instructed to continue his endeavours to have Israel restore the position that obtained last October, the resolution to this effect, which is sponsored by the nations of the Afro-Asian bloc, is not couched in hostile terms. Presumably for this reason its prime mover, Egypt, withdrew at the last moment from the sponsorship and thereby effectively covered herself as the power seeking, not a peaceful settlement, but revenge for the blow dealt to Egyptian military prestige. In effect, she is seeking outside aid in restoring the forward bases for attack in the area that was occupied by Israel, a task which her own military forces are quite unable to carry out by themselves.

There has been some progress in the understanding of the position, but not a great deal. A country unfamiliar with local conditions will not fully appreciate that if it is not easy for seasoned Israel frontier guards to stop all **fedayeen** it will be quite impossible for, say, Norwegian soldiers to sort out **fedaye** suspects from among Gaza inhabitants, Egyptian infiltrators, and Israel Arabs — or Jews, for that matter. But there is a growing feeling, it appears, among the Western nations in the U.N. that the **status quo** in October led to an explosion, and that its restoration would be dangerous. Wars have sometimes been fought for lesser victories.

Paris Demonstrations Underline Growing Public Anxiety

French Bitter Over Algeria

By MARTIN HARRISON

PARIS (OFNS). — DEMONSTRATIONS in the Paris by-election campaign which has just ended underline the bitterness that is building up over the long drawn out Algerian war. Audiences, unmoved by arguments about domestic issues, Hungary or Suez, burst into angry controversy as soon as Algeria was raised.

M. Mendes-France has been the special target of the extreme Right, who accuse him of plotting a policy of scuttle for Algeria and his last meeting turned into an ugly riot. Eleven people were injured as 200 "commandos" of the extreme Right hurled tear-gas and incendiary grenades at the platform and a crowd of 5,000, narrowly missing M. Mendes-France himself. Hundreds of police were needed to clear the arena of hooligans shouting "Algeria is French," throwing chairs, and burning literature.

Other meetings have been interrupted by brawls. Another candidate hailed as a hero General Faure, who has been disciplined for allegedly plotting a military coup in Algeria should the Government show signs of weakening to the nationalists. Police dispersed a crowd of several hundred Radical demonstrators trying to break up his meeting.

This does not mean that the debate in France over Algeria has entered a violent phase. Violence is the work of a small handful of agitators; the man-in-the-street has no part in them, though he is increasingly worried about Algeria.

Statement of Policy

In this atmosphere it is not surprising that the French Government's long-heralded statement of policy for Algeria should have aroused little excitement. It was, as M. Mollet admitted, nothing new. The French still insist that there is no question of independence for Algeria, and they are prepared to negotiate only if the rebels will agree to a cease-fire, this to be followed by free elections under United Nations supervision. After that, they propose vaguely a system ensuring co-existence on terms of equality between Moslems and Europeans. The nationalist representatives in New York were quick to reject the cease-fire, since it contained no prospect of independence. On the surface the situation is as near deadlock as ever.

So the French are committed to continuing "pacification," already costing them £1m. a day, and tying down 500,000 troops, and though they have been assured by the Minister-Resident, M. Lacoste, that the operations in Algeria have reached their "last quarter of an hour" few Frenchmen believe that the end of the Algerian war is in sight. But the only alternative to the war is negotiation. The French broke off their secret meetings with the nationalists some time ago, but they may soon be obliged to resume them.

The Government's statement contained a hint about possible lines of compromise. Rejecting dominion status or a North African Federation, the French seem attracted by the idea of "internal federalism" for Algeria. This would involve dividing Algeria along racial lines into territorial units. Each unit would have its local assembly elected by Moslems and Europeans on a common electoral roll, to deal with local administration, finance and police. A central Algerian Assembly and administrative bodies would co-ordinate the local assemblies. Paris would continue to hold most of the power and prevent either racial group dominating the other.

The French are hoping that by granting a measure of local self-government they might divert Moslems from the larger question of national independence. At the same time they would maintain French supervision to prevent racial discrimination by either community. Such a scheme would, nevertheless, arouse the bitter opposition of the European diehards, since Europeans in some areas would still be in a minority to Moslems.

While it cannot hope to reconcile the Europeans, the Government may hope to convince French opinion that it has done its best to protect them. There has been a noticeable hardening of opinion in France towards the Europeans in Algeria during recent months. Even such a modest reform would be difficult to put through at present. But sooner or later French opinion will weary of a costly war without victory, as it did in Indo-China, and will be willing to pay the price. But by then, such a modest solution may not go far enough, even if the rebels could be persuaded to accept it now.

(OFNS, Copyright)

U.N. Votes Sending Group to Togoland

NEW YORK (Reuter). — The General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee has proposed that a five-man U.N. fact-finding mission should go to French Togoland to study its new status as an autonomous republic.

The resolution was passed after 11 days of debate on France's action in setting up the autonomous republic of Togoland last August in the trust territory it has administered under an agreement with the world organization since 1946.

THIS WEEK

Foreign Relations A report by U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold to the General Assembly recognised Israel's right to free passage through the Gulf of Akaba, and asked the withdrawal of all Israel forces from Egyptian territory. In another report Mr. Hammarskjold said that Israel was stabilizing life in the Gaza Strip. Earlier in the week, Israel asked the U.N. to begin talks for guarantees on free passage... Israel announced that she would be out of all of Sinai except for the Sharm e-Sheikh area by next Tuesday. Yugoslav troops entered El Arish and Indian troops moved into St. Catherine's monastery in the Mt. Sinai area. The monastery was found to be in "perfect order."... Foreign Minister Golda Meir flew back to the U.N. General Assembly to be present for the debate on the Middle East... Twelve hundred Egyptian nationals were repatriated by Israel from the Gaza Strip, and Nasser reneged on an exchange of prisoners-of-war which was to have taken place during the week.

Knesset Prime Minister Ben-Gurion criticized the United Nations for not living up to its obligations under the Charter in regard to the persecuted Jews of Egypt... A motion for a debate on the Eisenhower Doctrine was defeated because it had not yet been officially communicated to Israel... A budget of IL849.7m. was presented to the Knesset, 10 per cent more than the current year.

Security Three infiltrators from Jordan were killed in the Negev... Saudi Arabian batteries opened fire on an Israel vessel passing through the Straits of Tiran.

Economy A smaller budget was planned if sanctions were imposed on Israel.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

FACING A CRISIS

OMER (Histadrut) notes that Israel is now in a position that will necessitate lowering the standard of living in every walk of life. There are bound to be difficulties and adjustment to austerity will be hard. However, the nation will perforce learn to rely upon itself and its own efforts and find the way to higher economy and efficiency.

Not a few economists are of the opinion, writes Ha'aretz (non-party), that there is no hope of re-energizing the country's economy with Israel's present social structure and under present-day conditions. In Government too, a number of officials hope that a serious crisis would make for increased efforts on the part of the average citizen.

The State, continues the paper, has in the past been able to meet extraordinary tests with outstanding success and the only struggle in which it has failed has been the daily struggle for existence. It is to be hoped that we shall not be confronted with too severe an economic test, but if it does come we should be able to face it just as well as the military trials.

Nation's Backing

It stands to reason, writes Hamodia (World Aguda), that our Government will be able to stand its ground if it has the full backing of the nation; but it is equally true that it is the Government who must show the nation the way to austerity in order to meet the coming crisis. There is no sense in waiting for the storm to break before taking action: we must go ahead at the earliest possible moment with plans to liberate us from our dependence on help from abroad.

Haboker (General Zionist) charges that the Government Coalition is psychologically unprepared to meet the coming crisis since it is busy with launching attacks against industry or having an inter-party quarrel over Eilat. Poised as we are on the edge of a bitter struggle calling for national consolidation and unity, we cannot remain indifferent to this Coalition spectacle.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) is neither disappointed nor surprised at the Hammarskjold report to the U.N. Assembly, a master-piece of emphasizing one set of facts and playing down another set so as to arrive "objectively" to the point where it had the "culprit" where it wanted him. Thus Mr. Hammarskjold stressed the fact that Sharm e-Sheikh was Egyptian territory under Egyptian jurisdiction but did not find it necessary to note that Gaza never was. He asked all sides to abstain from attacks, but studiedly ignored the *fedayeen*, organized precisely for the purpose of carrying out attacks.

Favourable View

Herut writes that official Israel circles who trembling-ly expected an attack by Mr. Hammarskjold may view his report as favourable towards Israel. They forget that it is our total withdrawal that has taken the wind out of the Secretary-General's sails. If that is an achievement for the Government then there is a wide field for more such "achievements."

What **Herut** is really concerned about is Mr. Hammarskjold's suggestion that the UNTSO observer team be incorporated in the UNEF. That, the paper warns, means introducing foreign forces onto Israel territory.

Davar (Histadrut) observes that ignoring the fact that Israel is only fighting for a place under the sun and for the right to breathe, is like tying a man's hands when he is attacked by armed robbers — no more legal under International Law than it is under Civil Law.

Repeated Formula

The same holds, continues the paper, for the oft-repeated formula, bandied about in Washington circles, that Israel's disobedience of the Assembly's resolutions is holding up "a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem." That is tantamount to saying that only when the victim stops defending himself will the required climate for negotiating with the robbers be created. Even if the Assembly were a Court of Justice and the State Department the supreme arbiter on international justice, Israel could not accept such a verdict. And how much more so since that is not the case at all...

Readers' Letters

FREEDOM OF OPINION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a citizen, I can only admire our freedom of opinion and our public tolerance of groups like Natorei Karta who deny our rights as a State in the Holy Land, or the Communists who defy every step or measure ensuring the existence of our State.

The former are providing material for such historians as Toynbee whose anti-Jewish feeling is notorious; the latter join our enemy propaganda, attacking and besmirching Israel in the official Soviet paper, "Pravda."

Is there no limit to such harmful acts and open hostility against our State?

Yours, etc.
BEN Y MARCUS
Jerusalem, January 10.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The horror expressed by J.R. in today's *Jerusalem Post*, against the life sentence imposed by the District Court on a 15-year-old murderer in cold blood is symptomatic of the distorted "humanitarianism" which is so widespread in Israel today.

Short of executing this criminal, what other way is there, aside from incarcerating him for life, of ensuring that this "bad boy" (as J. R. calls him) will not again set upon a lone shepherd tending his flock in the hills, and kill him too? Or would J.R. suggest giving the lad just one more chance, imposing on him the maximum penalty only when he commits his next murder as a full-fledged adult? Does the remote possibility of rehabilitating him outweigh the probability that on his release from prison he will seek another victim?

When will our humane legislators, in their constant quest for pure justice, make the experiment of imposing the death penalty as the punishment for murderers (a punishment which was abolished, in fact, on the establishment of the State, though it was wiped off the statute-book some years later)? Why not give it a chance and see if its imposition will not decrease immeasurably, if not totally eliminate, the shockingly large number of premeditated murders committed annually in Israel? The only "risk" is that a few felons less will inhabit this country.

Yours, etc.
JOSHUA BENSION
Tel Aviv, December 26.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On several occasions, the last one some time ago, there has been correspondence in your columns about the insurance premium paid by holders of more than one part-time job, but nothing has been done to remedy the situation.

I am required by the National Institute to pay an aggregate premium which is higher than that paid by someone else earning an income many times higher than mine. For example, my income in 1955/56 was approximately IL5,000, of which about IL2,000 were wages earned with a half-time teaching job. My national insurance premium is IL147; monthly payments deducted during 1955/56 from my wages amounted to IL67; total deduction was IL214. The maximum premium payable by anybody earning more than IL3,600 p.a. at one source, even if he should earn, say, IL12,000 p.a., is IL154.800.

Every time I protested, I was cowed into paying by the very courteous assurance that a law is in preparation and/or before the Knesset which will remedy this injustice. When is this going to happen?

Yours, etc.
"OUTRAGED"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Haifa, January 6.

EDUCATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to correct some statements in that section of Dr. Nardi's survey of education which deals with Arab education (your issue of January 4).

To date, there is no seminary for Arab male teachers; there are only three-month courses. A seminary for female Arab teachers has just been opened. Furthermore, Dr. Nardi's percentages of the number of Arab teachers in Israel do not add up correctly.

Yours, etc.
GIDEON WEIGERT
Jerusalem, January 5.

ESHED CANNERY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We should like to correct some statements in your report on the opening of the Ashdot Ya'acov cannery, in your issue of January 3.

All the machines mentioned in this article — juice extractors, oil extractors, vacuum evaporators — were invented and patented by Dr. M. Koffler of Tel Aviv, and not by kibbutz members.

Our firm, Taglith Ltd., was established for the sole purpose of distributing — and not sponsoring — this machinery, both here and abroad. These machines have proved very satisfactory and are being used by the local citrus industry and exported to all countries processing citrus fruit throughout the world.

What the kibbutzim have done is to produce these machines in their workshops according to Dr. Koffler's designs. The members of the kibbutzim, it should be stressed, were very active as regards the technical part of the construction of the first machines of each type, and continue to give their active assistance in improving and perfecting the machinery.

Yours, etc.
"TAGLITH" Ltd.
Tel Aviv, January 10.

CHICK EXPORT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We read the article "Eggs Becoming Important Item in Export Trade" (your issue of January 9) with great interest.

We should, however, like to bring the following information to the attention of both your correspondent and your readers:

The growing export of baby chicks was made possible by a new development on the part of Cargal Company engineers. Prior to that, the only available means of shipping chicks were in wooden cases, which cost the chicken farmer IL3.500 each. The carton we developed for them costs only 350 pruta; is only one-third the weight of the old wooden case, and not only does it enable the farmers to make shipping of chicks by air commercially feasible, but also protects the chicks in a manner that could not have been done before.

Yours, etc.
CARGAL COMPANY
Bnei Brak, January 10.

EXPORT OF AVOCADOS

Sir, — Your report in today's issue, that there is not enough fruit available to fill export orders is, unfortunately, not correct. Quantities shipped so far have been very small and mostly on consignment basis. Avocados are still almost unknown throughout Europe.

Yours, etc.
AVOCADO GROWER
(Name and address supplied)
Rehovot, January 9.

EXHIBITION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Haifa has shown its ability to organize an industrial exhibition. It is also ideally located for this purpose.

The proposed expenditure of three-quarters of a million pounds by the Tel Aviv Municipality (your issue of today) on an exhibition in connection with the 10th anniversary of the State, is therefore an irresponsibe waste of taxpayers' money. If the Tel Aviv Municipality has money to spend, it can and should use it for slum clearance, the building of new schools, or, best of all, add it to the budget of Haifa's industrial exhibition.

As there will again be, I hope, a fruit exhibition in Haifa in the autumn, Abba Khoushy and his friends are clearly demonstrating their ability to get things done.

Yours, etc.
ERNEST BIESENFELD
Kibbutz Afek, January 4.

SAVING PETROL

Sir, — Mr. Ben Zvi spoils an otherwise correct article ("You can Save Petrol as you Drive" — your issue of January 4), by his remark about letting the car coast in neutral, especially downhill.

Petrol saving in this case is practically nil while the danger of accidents increases proportionately, since the car may get out of control. This method may hold good for reaching the next petrol station if your fuel level is getting low but as advice to the motoring public and for general road safety it is, to say the very least, extremely dangerous.

Yours, etc.
S. SMOLINSKY
Auto Service and Repairs
Tel Aviv, January 7.

SIMON SHOW

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was rather amused by your critic's approach to my current exhibition at the Artists' House (your issue of January 11). It was as friendly as it was logical.

As yours is the only English paper in the country, I should like to bring to your readers' notice some opinions from England. Steven Bone, in the December 6, 1955 issue of the "Manchester Guardian" finds "strength and vitality" in my heads, whilst Sir Herbert Read, in a letter dated December 30, 1955, thinks my portraits "subtle and sympathetic, and formally perfectly realized." "I can admire," he continues, "sensibility, sincerity and good craftsmanship, and all these you possess abundantly."

Yours, etc.
BRUNO SIMON
Jerusalem, January 12.

FILM ANACHRONISMS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—In regard to Th.F.M.'s review of "Beau Brummell" in your issue of January 14, we should like to point out that George IV was indeed the son (and not the grandson) of George III...

Yours, etc.
"ANONYMOSES"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, January 14.

Our film critic did indeed send in a correction but it did not reach the paper in time. — Ed.

Sir, — Th. F. M. could have mentioned other inaccuracies. Thus the future George IV did marry Maria Fitzherbert; he did become Regent; he could hardly have been present at the deathbed of Beau Brummell since he died 10 years before Brummell.

Yours, etc.
MICHAEL J. BERGER
Jerusalem, January 14.

Braving the Ducks

By PHILIP GILLON

THE only time to hunt wild duck, George insisted, is at five o'clock in the morning. It is a great help to the hunter, George added, if there is a strong gale blowing; a little rain helps...

What with celebrating victories in Sinai, the return of Ashkelon heroes from the battle-fields at parties public and private, entertaining Air Force wings adopted by the town and looking after any acquaintances from Israel who happen to be anywhere between Rehovot and Yotvat, getting up at five o'clock in mid-winter is even harder than usual these days. But we did it.

We drove to the swamp at Humama. "Look how beautifully the sunrise is reflected in the water" said George. The beauty was marred by the wind blowing strongly off the swamp, which serves Migdal in the same way that the Tel Aviv beach serves Israel's metropolis. Apparently fanatical hunters have no sense of smell.

As we got out of the car swarms of wild duck, looking exactly like Mystere jet planes, soared off the swamp high into the sky. All the hunters blazed away at them. There were no losses.

Ideal Hide-outs

We found some wet, marshy spots — "ideal hide-outs" according to the hunters, "where no ducks would dream of looking for human beings." I could quite believe that; no sensible human being would be there, unless under Army orders. We lay there quietly for half-an-hour, letting the cold and the damp soak through into our bones. Suddenly George shot and a duck flew away.

"Missed him" he explained, unnecessarily.

The experts held a conference and decided to go for wild pigeons. Raymond crawled on top of the luggage carrier on the roof: he considered that this was a better vantage-point than from inside the car. We drove over a track which would have interested an archaeologist. Apparently the bumping over the rocks disturbed Raymond's aim, or the pigeons were nervous — the results were poor; in fact, nil.

Sadly we decided to go home. Just outside Migdal we passed a stream of sewage water on its way to the Humama swamp. George stopped the car and shot a wild duck from the driver's seat. Speaking as a novice, inexpert in the joys of hunting, that seems to me the most enjoyable method.

"It doesn't matter what you bag" they explained to me patiently. "It's the pleasure of being out in the early morning. Tonight we are going after rabbits."

Without me, I vowed. From now on I do my hunting in bed, drinking the month's coffee ration, and reading books by Hemingway about how he slaughtered the beasts of the field, the birds of the air and the fish in the sea. Reading may not provide roast duck for dinner — but neither will my hunting.

Kibbutz Boys' Shabbat in Safad

ABOUT six months ago 18 seventh-grade children from Maoz Haim, the Kibbutz Hameuhad settlement in the Beisan Valley, spent a Shabbat as guests of a number of Safad's orthodox families.

The children had suggested the visit in a letter to the local Rabbinate, and the Chief Rabbi of Safad and Upper Galilee, Rabbi Simha Hacohen Kaplan, responded to the suggestion with enthusiasm and made all the arrangements. Safad has long had close bonds of friendship with Maoz Haim, one of whose members commanded the Palmach unit that came to the rescue of the besieged town in 1948.

On Friday afternoon the children were met at the bus station by the rabbinate's beadle, who accompanied them to the homes of the various families that had volunteered to act as hosts. They took part in the Sabbath prayers at the synagogue, sang *zmirot*, partook of *Shalosh Sudot* and hotly debated the content and the meaning of the Jewish holidays with their hosts.

When they returned to the kibbutz on Saturday evening, one of the boys walked home in a skullcap given him by his hosts.

A fortnight ago, a parcel was delivered to the Safad Rabbinate. In it were 20 packages of dates—the children's gifts to their hosts, the Rabbi and the beadle — and a request for a repeat visit. The Rabbi is busy organizing it, and Safad's orthodox families are looking forward to having their young guests in their homes again.

Y. ASHNI

New Little Theatre Troupe

THE Teatron Zuta, the Little Theatre company of three to five actors which has been founded by Mr. Zygmunt Turkow, will give its first Tel Aviv performance of "It Happened in Shanghai" tomorrow night. The group, composed of Mr. Turkow, Berta Vilenska and Meir Yannai, has already appeared in this play before 20 kibbutzim and settlements in various parts of the country. Based on a Chinese source, it tells the story of a little country's struggle for freedom.

The advantage of such a small theatre group, says Mr. Turkow, is that it does not require a great many props and that it can move easily about from place to place, to remote parts of the country. The new company plans to perform an average of three plays a year and will have as its next offering an original Israel play.

The Warsaw-born actor-director began his career in the Polish theatre, where he presented Molière in Yiddish for the first time. He also performed in the Portuguese theatre in Brazil and in different parts of the world in Yiddish, Polish, Russian, and now Hebrew. He has lectured and written on the theatre.

Mr. Turkow came to Israel to settle here four years ago and prepared himself for his appearances on the Israel stage by studying Hebrew at an Ulpan. He is interested in bringing theatre to people who do not get to the cities and especially to the youth in the outlying settlements.

A celebration in honour of Mr. Turkow's 40th anniversary in the theatre will be held at the Ohel Shem on February 5.

D.I.

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Visitors' Gallery

BIBLE SCHOLAR

"THIS is my first visit to Jerusalem as a civilian," Professor Godfrey Driver, Chairman of the Faculty of Oriental Studies at Oxford University and one of the world's leading Old Testament scholars, told me when I met him at a reception given in his honour by the President of the Hebrew University, Prof. B. Mazar. "I first came here in 1919 with General Allenby's military intelligence, and then again in 1940 as Chief Military Censor. It's nice to come here for once of your own free will."

Professor Driver is spending a fortnight in Israel as the guest of the Hebrew University, to deliver a series of six guest lectures on the development and growth of the Hebrew language. His first lecture, being of a general nature, was open to the public, but the remainder will be rather technical, intended for University students specializing in this subject. The 65-year-old Professor spoke with appreciation of the work of the Hebrew University's Institute of Jewish Studies, "but," he added jokingly, "I have still to forgive them for taking away one of my best teachers, Dr. Chaim Rabin, who served as Senior Lecturer in Hebrew in my Faculty."

At Oxford, Professor Driver is at present working on a completely revised edition of the Oxford Hebrew Dictionary, a classical work which was first compiled by his father, the late Rev. S.R. Driver, Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1896. The new edition will cover the period up to the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 C.E. "I have not yet decided whether or not to include the Dead Sea scrolls, but I have long been waiting to have a look at them."

The Faculty of Oriental Studies at Oxford, which Professor Driver has headed for the last 14 years, has a staff of 17, of whom four teach Hebrew. Five more are teachers of Arabic and Persian, while the remainder specialize in Far Eastern languages. Of the 120 students, about half study Hebrew or Arabic, but many of them are theologians who remain only for a term or two to learn to read the Bible in its original form.

Under the guidance of his father, Professor Driver learned Hebrew as a boy. Now, when he is not showing Jerusalem to Mrs. Driver, who has not been here before, he is experimenting with modern Hebrew books. He finds it more difficult to understand the Hebrew spoken by the man in the street. "People talk too fast," he says rather ruefully.

Professor Driver was succeeded by Professor W. Albright as President of the International Association of Old Testament Scholars last year, and he now serves as President-designate of the next International Old Testament Conference, to be held in Oxford in 1959. "There we hope to have at least as many as the 200 scholars who came to Strasbourg last year, and we in Oxford are certainly looking forward to seeing a large team from Jerusalem."

L.M.

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Harry S. Truman's Advice to the U.S. Administration

A Positive Policy in the Middle East

This is the first of a series of exclusive monthly articles in which Mr. Truman will deal with current affairs.

IF I were now a member of the United States Senate, I would support the request of the President for Congressional authorization to use the armed forces of the U.S. against any Communist or Communist-dominated aggressor in the Middle East. And I would quickly approve granting him the funds he seeks to extend economic aid to help the Middle East nations maintain their independence.

Congress has no alternative but to go along with the President in this programme to prevent the Russians from taking over the whole strategic Middle East, so vital to the economy and peace of the world. The situation is too dangerous to delay action on these requests for any partisan or political considerations. The President, who in this emergency should speak for all of us and have the full backing of Congress and the people, must act decisively.

I have felt all along that the steps the President now proposes should have been taken when the Russians began to move into the Middle East by shipments of arms and technicians to Egypt. But I hope that with courageous and wise handling of our future foreign policy, there is yet time to avert the folly and tragedy of another world war.

I have had to deal with the Russians in a succession of crises when, within three days after I became President, I had to tell Russian Foreign Minister Molotov at the White House that peace was a two-way street and that we would expect Russia to live up to her agreements. From that time on, from Potsdam, Iran, Berlin, Greece and Turkey to Korea and to my last days in the White House, I found that only plain speaking and forceful action held any hope of checking the Russians from plunging us all into war.

Support for U.N.

Now that the President proposes to adopt a clear-cut policy of action, we should do everything to back him up. We must at this stage accept the President's assessment of what the situation is, for only the President is in possession of all the facts, and should therefore be in a position to tell us the true state of affairs around the world. It is the President who must exercise his constitutional authority to make foreign policy, and he cannot delegate that authority either to members of his administration, or to Congress, or to the United Nations.

But Congress, too, must do its part to enable the President to carry out his announced policies by voting him adequate funds. At the same time, Congress will, and should, insist on being more fully informed and henceforth more frequently consulted.

The United Nations was established largely through the initiative and support of the U.S. and has its home here. It is growing in influence and power as a force for peace.

But the U.N. was never intended to assume any of the burden of making foreign policy for the U.S. To do so would weaken us and wreck the U.N. For until other free nations grow in strength the U.N. will continue to draw its strength from its strongest link—the U.S. The League of Nations collapsed without us and the U.N. could crumble if we falter and fail in our unique responsibilities to help maintain the peace of the world.

We cannot hesitate, and we dare not falter in what we must do in the Middle East. The peace and economy of the whole world depend upon the resources concentrated in that area. So long as these resources are available to all nations, unhampered by capricious and tyrannical barriers, the chances for peace will be good. We must do all that we can to ensure free access of this area to all nations. But Russian intrigues and designs to move into the Middle East would deny the world the free access it must have to survive and would inevitably lead to war. Let us make no mistake. This is what Russia is after — control of these resources.

Three Steps

The proposals made by the President, when approved by the Congress, will strengthen the position of the free world. But I do not think they go far enough.

I suggest that certain further steps need to be taken to undo the Russian encroachments in the Middle East and check new penetrations there. Recurring armed clashes and flare-ups, arising from ancient and special troubles in this area, must be settled soon, or else Russia will continue to exploit these troubles for her own expansionist purposes.

These are the steps I have in mind:

First: An embargo ought to be imposed on the shipment of all arms and ammunition by Russia to the Middle East. It would be desirable to have an embargo on shipments of all arms to the Middle East by all nations until tensions subside and security pacts and disarmament agreements in the area can be worked out. Arms and ammunition shipped into the area should go only to the Emergency Forces of the United Nations stationed in that area.

I hear the Russians are continuing shipment of arms to Syria, and I expect they will resume shipments to Egypt. Russia must be warned that these must stop. When Russia began penetration of the Middle East by sending arms to Egypt more than a year ago we should have warned the Kremlin that we would not stand for this trouble-making manoeuvre. All we had to do was to say "You can't do that" and be ready to back it up.

All we would have needed to back up this warning was to put a couple of cruisers at the end of the Black Sea Straits and a couple of cruisers and air carriers in the Eastern Mediterranean. Our past experience — as in the case of the Berlin Airlift — showed that the Russians would not dare to risk open war by shooting down our planes, once we had made clear that we intended to maintain that airlift and that we were not bluffing.

Second: The United Nations Emergency Forces should be enlarged and strengthened to whatever size events may prove necessary to maintain order until the Suez Canal problem has been completely resolved and a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt has been concluded.

The Suez Canal is the economic jugular vein of the European economy and one of the vital waterways of the world. A stoppage of traffic through the Canal of only a few weeks has paralyzed the European contingent and even the Middle East. We have had to ship oil from this country to meet the emergency, although we have been trying to build up our own dwindling oil reserves here to meet future emergencies.

I believe very strongly that all the vital waterways of the world, upon which the peace and economy of the world depend, should be freely opened to all commerce. At the Potsdam conference I tried to get recognition of this problem of open traffic on the waterways of the world. I urged that the Black Sea Straits, the Kiel Canal, the Rhine and Danube rivers, the Suez Canal, Gibraltar and the Panama Canal be made free waterways for merchant shipping.

I suggest that we ought to keep on working to relieve world tensions. And the first practical step we can take along that line is to achieve a permanent settlement of the Suez Canal, for we cannot leave it to the caprices of a military dictator or the political whims of any one nation.

And we must realize that it is naive and fantastic to hope that we can achieve any kind of peace in the Middle East as long as there are bitterness and open clashes between the Arabs and the Jews. The nation of Israel is here to stay. The U.S., as well as the U.N., should do everything possible to cool the passions of those extremists who want to destroy Israel. The boundary lines between Israel and Egypt must be settled and those boundaries guaranteed. The United Nations Emergency Forces could play a highly constructive role in this.

Third: In our own interest and in the interest of the peace of the world we should never again allow ourselves to become separated from our allies. We cannot be part internationalist, part isolationist, part pacifist and part appeasers. We fought two world wars to keep Britain, France and Western civilization from being destroyed by an ambitious Kaiser and a madman Hitler.

At the end of the Second World War we set up a number of important barriers to see that Britain, France and the free world were safe against the threat of international Communism. Vacillation, indecision and failure to state clearly our foreign policy during the past few years and neglecting to keep our allies informed of our aims and intentions contributed to the recent tragic events in the Middle East and almost brought us to a third world war.

U.S. Must Understand Its Allies

Perhaps this is no time to remind ourselves that we must assume responsibility for the panicky military moves of the British, French and Israelis in Egypt. Yet we had better draw a lesson from what happened. I would ask what the American people would think we would do if the Panama Canal were seized in violation of treaties and made subject to the will of a dictator. I know what I would do.

I feel certain that if we had kept close diplomatic contact with our allies and maintained a frank and forthright understanding of what was involved in the Middle East, we could well have avoided the debacle that followed. I think it is an historic blunder to have found ourselves on the same side with expansionist and Communist Russia in a move to rebuke and weaken our allies with whom we had to fight jointly two world wars, because their security and ours are inseparable.

During my administration we kept an intimate understanding with the leaders of our allies. France and Britain have, for over a century, been with us, and we have managed to get along and cooperate on all major world problems. It was inevitable that, at times, we would find ourselves disagreeing on certain issues, sometimes with Great Britain and sometimes with France.

On some occasions we even found ourselves in sharp contention. But we never failed to treat them as free and independent allies. We always got along and worked together for our mutual security and peace. We conducted our relations in a free and candid manner. We never failed to tell each other what we intended to do, and we always did exactly what we said we would do.

As President of the world's leading power, I thought it not only essential but proper to keep the doors of the White House open to all our allies at all times with equal treatment for all. As President, I welcomed the visits of all heads of state, as well as prime ministers and foreign ministers. At the end of the Potsdam conference I informed Stalin that if any further joint conferences of heads of government were to be held, they would have to take place in Washington, since President Roosevelt and I had already come to meet them in Europe. Now that we have a promise of a new foreign policy, I hope that all the Allied leaders will soon again be invited to come to Washington and that invitations for such visits will not be limited to a few men we favour or court.

As we back the President in his announced programme for the Middle East, let us also make sure that we restore the strength, dignity and prestige of our allies, without whom we cannot be certain of the maintenance of peace for all the people of the world.

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Border 'Incidents' Take Toll of 1,200

ARAB GOVERNMENTS SWITCH ATTACKS ON AND OFF AT WILL

By YOSEF TEKOAH

DESPITE the unequivocal provisions of the Israel-Arab Armistice Agreements, proclaiming the permanent ending of hostilities and creating the machinery of transition to peace, we have witnessed in the past years a stubborn attempt by the Arab states to resuscitate the dubious privileges of a state of belligerency, and to reduce the Armistice to a screen behind which Arab hostility toward Israel may run riot with impunity.

This hostility found its most sinister expression in the wave of murder and terror to which Israel's borders have been subjected almost since the conclusion of the Armistice. Under the Armistice Agreements the demarcation lines were recognised as frontiers separating the territories under the jurisdiction of the signatory Governments. They could be modified only by mutual consent. The crossing of those lines by the armed forces, military or paramilitary, including non-regular forces, or by civilians, constitutes a breach of the Armistice Agreement. So does firing across the demarcation line.

Yet casualties along the borders totalled at least 1084 killed and wounded by the end of 1955. Of those, the Jordan border took the heaviest toll — 631 killed and wounded. The casualties for the first seven months of 1956 were 153 killed and wounded.

Continuous Suffering

The wave of attacks to which Israel was subjected is illustrated by the following statistics: Along the Israel-Jordan demarcation line, 1566 clashes occurred with regular or irregular forces in the years 1949—1955; during the same period 3885 incursions took place for purposes of robbery and theft and 1442 incursions of a military nature on land and in the air. Along the Egyptian border, 611 military clashes were recorded in the period 1951-1955, in addition to 110 cases of mining and sabotage.

Translated from statistics into human terms this chain of attacks meant continuous insecurity and suffering for the inhabitants of border settlements and a most trying burden of stress and tension for the entire nation.

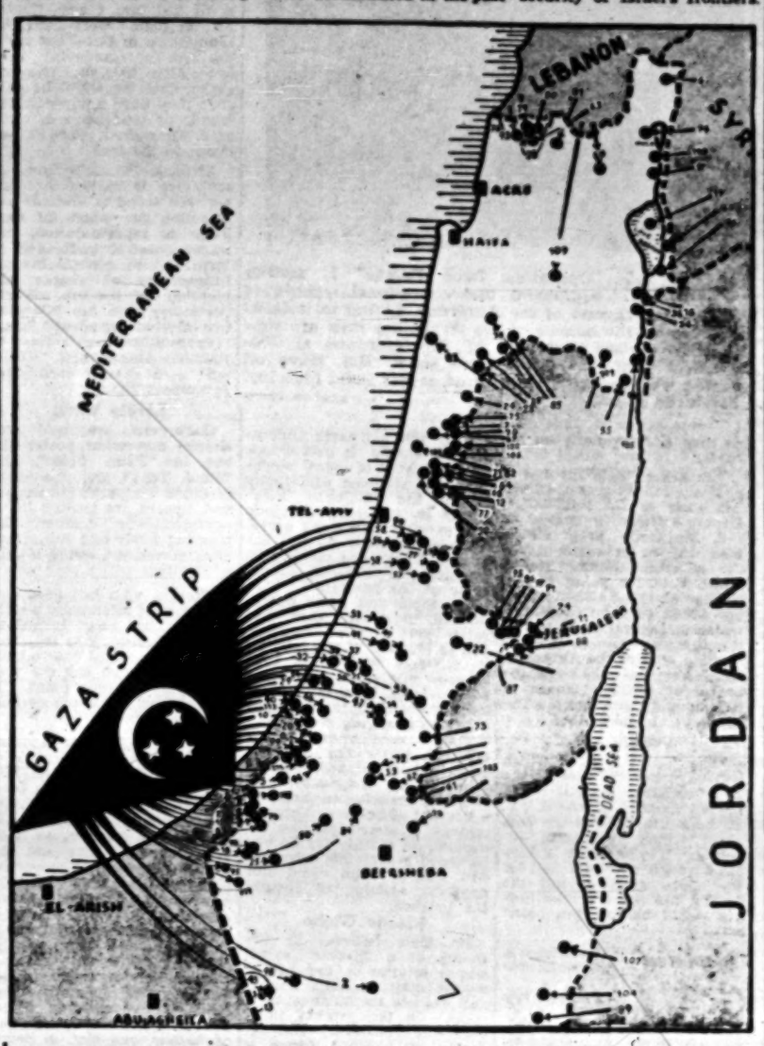
In the year 1952, for instance, along the Jordan frontier, there were 320 military clashes, an average of nearly one every day; 1154 incursions for robbery and theft—about 3 a day; 519 military raids on land and in the air.

In 1953 infiltration for "economic" purposes, decreased; however, there were 325 military clashes and the casualties that year numbered 57 killed and 80 wounded as compared with 46 killed and 74 wounded in 1952.

Along the Egyptian border, which enjoyed tranquillity in the first years of the Armistice there occurred in 1952, 333 incursions for robbery and theft and 142 military clashes. The situation improved somewhat in 1953 as far as military clashes were concerned (99), but in 1954 there were again 135 such incidents. The casualties that year were 7 killed and 43 wounded. In 1955 the number of military clashes rose to 199. Moreover there were 40 cases of sabotage and mining as compared with 9 in the preceding year. The toll in 1955 was 48 Israelis killed and 144 wounded.

Attempts have been made by Arab propaganda to represent this process of aggressive attacks and raids as crossings of the border by individuals for peaceful purposes. The facts and experience accumulated in the past years by the Mixed Armistice Commissions, which examined the incidents, throw revealing light on this aspect of the problem.

As early as 1951 the Arab delegations to the Mixed Armistice Commissions met in secret conference to discuss the methods of promoting the campaign to undermine the security of Israel's frontiers.



KEY TO MAP

Localities where attacks from across the border took place in 1956 (in chronological order):

1. Kissufim
2. Sde Boker
3. Nitzana
4. Ein Hashlosha
5. Be'eri
6. Sha'ar Yashuv
7. Beerotayim
8. M'falsim
9. Nahal Oz
10. Erez
11. Jerusalem
12. Jaljalia
13. Auja (Nitzana) demilitarised zone
14. Lachish
15. Menahamiya
16. Hebron—Beersheba road
17. Kfar Hanassi
18. Nir Yitzhak
19. Lake Kinneret
20. Niram
21. Nirim
22. Naham
23. Barta'a
24. Magal
25. Gvulot
26. Ferdein
27. Ben-Shemen
28. Wadi Ara
29. Ashkelon
30. Iraq-Suidan road
31. Beersheba—Faluja road
32. Nitzanim
33. Shuval
34. Gesher
35. Faluja-Tzuv-Moaz cross-roads
36. Naharayim Dam
37. Shafir
38. Ein Hashofet
39. Masmot Yitzhak
40. Zikim
41. Masmiya
42. Beit Be'im
43. K'tsiot
44. Tekuma
45. Tzur-Moon
46. Gvar-Am
47. Tel-Aviv—Beersheba railway line
48. Mivtahim Hadadsha
49. Kfar Menahem
50. Ofakim
51. Gedera
52. Tel-Aviv—Ramleh road
53. Beit Govrin
54. Silver Village
55. Sde Eliyahu
56. Shafrir
57. Ahisamakh
58. Road to Lydda
59. Nir Eliyahu
60. Meron
61. Lahav
62. Dvirah
63. Gonen
64. Ein Yahav—Be'er Menuha road (not shown on map)
65. Magen
66. Ein Gev
67. Netzer Isaakhar
68. Kfar Saba
69. Nahlat
70. Nitzanei Oz
71. Kfar-Saba—Ramat Hakovesh road
72. Beit Kama
73. Amatsia
74. Mount Scopus
75. Tel Hanna
76. Nir Oz
77. Yarhiv Aramisha
78. Arab el
79. Jurdeih
80. Khirbet Mughels
81. Fassuta
82. Eyal
83. Lydda—Haifa railway line
84. Nave Yamin
85. Kfar Salim
86. Kastel
87. Beit Safafa
88. Ramat Rahel
89. Hatseva
90. Yahuda—... Wilhelma road
91. M'ranaret
92. Ya'ara
93. Ma'ale Hahamisha
94. Lake Hula
95. Kerem Avshalom
96. Ora
97. Upper Motza
98. Shehah
99. Ass
100. Taibeh
101. Nir David
102. Um el Fahm
103. Tsikiag
104. Ein Ofarim
105. Maoz Hayim
106. Haifa—Jerusalem railway line
107. Sdom—Beersheba road
108. Even Yehuda
109. Nazareth
110. Northern demilitarised zone
111. Dekel
112. Tel-Re'im
113. Niram—Yad-Mordechai road
114. Sa'ad

The Arab Governments, in particular Jordan and Egypt, took no measures to stop infiltration, and before long it assumed the character of raids aimed solely at murder and sabotage. Gangs engaged in such activities operated with the support of governmental authorities.

Direct Governmental participation in attacks against Israel reached its climax in 1954-1955 along the Egyptian frontier. In the summer of 1954 the Egyptian military authorities launched a campaign of sabotage inside Israel. Water pipelines in the Negev were blown up, houses in border settlements dynamited, espionage incursions increased.

The Israel Defence Army forces captured a number of the attackers and an interrogation of one of them, Salim Mohammed Salim, by U.N. Observers proved that the attacks were being organized and directed by the Egyptian military authorities in Gaza. Salim Mohammed Salim disclosed that Major Hafez, head of Egyptian military intelligence in Gaza, who was later killed in a mysterious explosion, was directly responsible for this campaign. In the early months of 1955 the most common type of attack consisted of the mining of roads inside Israel territory, which were used for patrolling the border line.

Admit Responsibility

In the summer of 1955 Egypt launched its wave of *fedayeen* attacks which in 10 days took a toll of 13 lives while 21 were wounded. This time the Egyptian authorities openly admitted their responsibility for the murder of civilians. And when, on April 18, 1956, after another campaign of *fedayeen* assaults, the Egyptian Government gave its cease-fire pledge to Mr. Hammarskjold, it re-affirmed the view, which Israel has held all along, that the border situation is merely a reflection of the political attitude of the Arab Governments, and that tranquillity on the border does not depend on any local arrangements, such as the creation of a neutral zone along it: the incidents stopped.

Governmental responsibility for the border situation was also demonstrated by the fluctuations of tension along the various borders in keeping with the political intentions of the Governments concerned. The Syrian frontier was long distinguished by its negligible number of incursions. In 1952 when there were 1154 crossings from Jordan for purposes of robbery and theft there were only 13 from Syria. In 1953 which witnessed 722 crossings along the Jordan sector, only 5 similar cases occurred on the Syrian frontier. However, when the Syrian authorities saw political advantage again in renewing attacks on Israel they went as far as mounting a small-scale offensive that culminated at Tel el-Mutilla.

Public incitement to war against Israel; the massing of troops near the border; continuous and open war preparations; interference with Israel shipping; refusal to meet in Special Conference provided under the Agreements in order to review their implementation; the continued organization of *fedayeen* squads, all stand out as deliberate Arab blows to the effectiveness of the Armistice, and violations of its letter and spirit.

(Courtesy of "Israel and the Middle East")

AMERICAN SCENE

The Meditation Room

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — MR. Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has taken on one extra responsibility on his own initiative. The Meditation Room.

This is a small room, tucked away on the ground floor of the U.N. Building, close by the vast public lobby. On the wall outside are bronze plaques in memory of Count Bernadotte, who was murdered in 1948 while acting as truce supervisor in Palestine, of the U.N. soldiers who fell in Korea, and of the U.N. observers who have more recently been killed in the Middle East.

The room was built on an American suggestion and designed to suit all religions. It was a perfunctory and slightly discourteous gesture towards some Supreme Being. Its original design was a little absurd. A bare, small, horseshoe-shaped chamber, with a wooden plinth at one end on which stood a bowl of flowers. There was a spotlight on the flowers and a few rows of chairs facing it.

Visitors pound through it. They do not stop long. No one has ever been known seriously to meditate there, except a man who sat for five hours and then surrendered himself to a U.N. guard, confessing that he had shot his wife back home in Portland, Oregon. The guards were embarrassed and telephoned for the police.

Mr. Hammarskjold has had it redesigned. A wall painting has been ordered from Braque, the great French artist. He has also obtained from Sweden a block of high-grade iron ore which is the largest ever cut. It weighs 25 tons. It took three days to get it off the lorry into the building.

When the U.N. house architect saw it, he warned that it would fall through five floors, and so a steel pillar has been put through the two basements and the two garages beneath them, so that the column now runs from the base of the block to the naked stone of Manhattan Island.

It is a marvellous thing, inert, rough-finished; a small, somewhat savage altar upon which almost any rite could be performed, and it shines like a semi-precious stone in the electric light. It is not expected, however, greatly to increase the quota of meditators. The room is really just another affirmation that the U.N. means well.

Silent Servants

ALL over America, in station waiting rooms, in factory locker rooms, in roadside "rest rooms" and on streets, there stand massive, gleaming machines that look like a cross between a juke-box and an electric computer. These are the "vending machines" which, all in all, took $1,900m. in small change last year.

The torrent of coinage is only beginning. By 1960, it is confidently expected that another $100m. in pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters will have been added. For example, $54m. was spent on milk from these machines last year, $2.2m. on sandwiches and $4.8m. on cakes. They are partly the result of the high cost of humble labour in America, and partly the result of the drive to simplify and ease all the awkward jobs that have plagued mankind since the creation. This one attacks the problem of preparing food and the tedium of shopping.

Complete Meal

Many of the machines are owned by small, one-man firms, but the best machines tend to cost as much as a good car. There is a machine called a "Lunch-o-Mat" which sells hot sandwiches, coffee, pastries, salads and milk and gives change and costs $3,900. There is another for about the same price that has two columns of 12 windows that dispense stews, casseroles, beans and soups in plastic bowls. It marks the beginning of the end of the workman's lunch tin. It also appears to threaten even the institution of the picnic.

At present most of the machines serve food in tins. The insoluble problem is the tin opener. Attached to each machine, it quickly assumes a repulsive appearance. Operators are experimenting with transparent plastic containers. Many of the machines keep the food frozen until wanted and then subject it to a blast of heat before dropping it into the slot. Most of the food is horrible.

There are machines, also, for combs, aspirins, handkerchiefs, razor blades and nail clippers. There is even one that sells a chemical tape with which a diabetic can check his body sugar content.

One other problem is hoodlumism and vandalism. The machines can neither protect themselves nor be watched the whole time. The small firms who have bought them are peculiarly susceptible to the various forms of the protection racket. In addition, they sometimes get beaten up. A man puts a coin in. Nothing happens. A companion laughs. What else can a hot-blooded man do but smash the thing and prove himself still a man?

HEARD ABROAD

Sir Anthony has said to me more than once that foreign affairs would not be nearly so difficult but for the foreigners.

— WLA
in the "Yorkshire Post"

The Independent State of Texas is a good deal more independent of Washington than the Independent State of Great Britain.

— U.S. Government official.

The atomic scientist without any morale is a very dangerous person and something we cannot afford in this world.

— Dr. R.R. Matthews.

LETTER FROM PARIS

Tragedy Strikes in the High Mountains

By MAURICE CARR

OF all earthly wildernesses, the eternal snow-capped mountains have been the last to receive the visit of mankind. It is but a few decades since men, childishly exuberant men, have taken to proudly climbing peaks where no living thing, animal or vegetable, has breathed before; and to sliding down snowy slopes faster than the wind, at risk of life and limb.

It took aeons of civilising conquest of the plains and valleys before man could turn to the luxury of winter sports and mountaineering. Until quite lately, only bluebloods or aristocrats of the purse could afford to acquire a sun-tan or a broken leg in the middle of a European winter. The joys of mountain snow, however, are now being democratised, and at Christmas some 200,000 more French city-dwellers than the year before betook themselves to the Alps. The railway company put on scores of extra trains, which, travelling to no particular time-table and bereft of any dining coach, brought the passengers to their destination many hours late, weary and famished.

But the ordeal was worth the while. For at the other end was a magic oasis of stillness, with keen air that produced a feeling of new-born purity, with snow crunching underfoot like a song, with sweet-smelling wood fire smoke rising from the chimneys, with ever-changing frost-etched masterpieces on the window-panes.

On the Saturday before Christmas, among the skiers at Chamonix who stepped into the Mt. Blanc telepheric — the highest in the world — were two young men who were noticeable for their bulky clothing; not only their bodies, but their legs looked like so many fat, stuffed sacks. As the glass cage, suspended from the hair-like steel cable, glided silently and steeply upwards, the dark fir trees on the white mountain-side below seemed to rush downhill madly. After a while, all vegetation disappeared, and the telepheric cab, although still mounting at the same dizzy speed, appeared to continue on its way at a crawl.

At the middle reaches of the mountain, the skiers got out, but the two bulging young men went on to the top, for they had set out to climb over the summit and down the other side of Mt. Blanc — a fearful enterprise, for in winter the mountain can be as dangerous as a volcano in eruption.

The weather forecast was favourable and, if conditions remained good, the two youthful adventurers, whose names have since become household words in France, stood a fair chance of success. Twenty-four-year-old Jean Vincendon, of Paris, hoped by this exploit to ensure his participation in a forthcoming Himalayas expedition. His fellow-student, 23-year-old Francois Henry, of Brussels, came along for the fun of the thing.

Resistance Past

Henry, as expert a mountaineer as Vincendon, had particular reason to believe in his luck and prowess, too. As a boy of nine, during the Nazi occupation, he had saved a Resistance group from arrest and deportation. When the Gestapo came to take away his father, the lad had locked himself up in the lavatory and destroyed incriminating documents containing a list of names and addresses of Resistance members; then, to make assurance doubly sure, he stole out of the house to alert the "wanted" men and women. His father, a scientist, survived internment in Dachau, where he was put to research work by the Germans.

Overnight, a snow blizzard developed. On the morrow, Sunday, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday there were lowering clouds and an 80-mile-an-hour tempest swept the desolate roof of Europe. The two students were reported lost; but on Thursday, when the sky cleared and the snow settled, no rescue attempt was made from the ground, because it was announced the Army would send out helicopters.

On Friday, two dark specks were sighted on a white plateau 3,600 metres up. They stirred. Vincendon and Henry were still alive. Supplies were dropped to them — thermos flasks of hot tea, food, blankets, a tent, a petrol stove, matches. Saturday it would have still been possible for a ground rescue team to reach them; but reliance was placed on the helicopters, which for one reason or another were unable to land on the mountain-top. A note was dropped to the two marooned men, informing them that they were on an ice-bridge that had formed over a 300-metre chasm, and with a surprising display of stamina they dragged themselves away to a safer position.

On Saturday — a week had already gone by — Lionel Terray, the celebrated mountaineer, conqueror of Annapurna, in the Himalayas, arrived in Chamonix and volunteered to be dropped on the mountain-top, but his offer was turned down by the Army officer in charge of rescue operations. Terray then assembled a team of guides and began the laborious ascent of the mountain. Had he got to Chamonix a day earlier, he would have succeeded in his mission without overmuch difficulty. But the weather broke, avalanches blocked the way, and he and his men were forced to retreat, and were indeed lucky to get down alive.

On Monday a heavy Sikorski helicopter at last tried to alight near Vincendon and Henry. Its whirling blades, however, raised a snoweddy which blinded the pilot, causing him to crash-land. The four occupants of the Sikorski scrambled out of the wreckage, unhurt. A haunting photograph taken on that New Year's eve shows the rescuers advancing in Indian file, one leg sunken up to the knee in snow, the other leg raised almost chest-high, towards Vincendon and Henry who have risen expectantly to their knees.

Their fingers had been too stiff to erect the tent, which they had spread out as a ground sheet. They had been unable to light the petrol stove. In the thin air at that altitude every movement requires an immense effort of willpower even at the best of times, when to lace a pair of boots may take an hour. And for the tenth day now they were lying exposed to temperatures in the neighbourhood of -35° C. Yet, miraculously, they were still reasonably fit physically and in full possession of their mental faculties.

An instant after the photograph was taken, a mishap occurred. One of the four rescuers, an airman, named oddly enough Blanc, vanished through a snow-masked crevice. It took the three others, assisted by Henry, two hours to pull him up by the rope with which they were tied together. He was half-dead, black in the face, and his three companions toiled eight hours to haul him up to a nearby refuge hut. Vincendon and Henry were given brandy and laid into the fuselage of the broken helicopter, where Vincendon asked to be placed closer to Henry for comfort while Henry smilingly remarked, "Never mind, we'll be down by tomorrow."

Days of Agony

Four more men had been dropped at the hut, but a new blizzard set in, and it began to look as if they, as well as Henry and Vincendon, were doomed. The suspense, if not the agony, ended three days later for the father of Henry — his mother fortunately had died a little while ago — and for the parents of Vincendon, who till then could not bring themselves to believe that their only child would be abandoned to his fate.

That Thursday the mountain glinted in the sunlight against a velvety blue sky. Helicopters were sent up and took off the eight men from the hut, including Blanc whose swollen face and limbs, frostbitten, looked as if they had been burned. The Army officer in command of operations, who had previously publicly lamented the loss of the Sikorski craft costing 120m. francs and had blamed the hapless two young climbers for their plight, told the heartbroken parents that he would not risk more lives in an effort to bring down what must by now be two corpses.

A furious controversy has since broken out in Chamonix and throughout the country over this high mountain tragedy. The famous Chamonix guide Charlet declared: "No one has the right to pronounce a man dead without having seen him or touched him." Another guide, Jeannot Tournier, said: "When the eight men were evacuated from the refuge hut on Thursday, fresh rescuers should have been dropped, who could easily have reached Vincendon and Henry, bringing them back if their hearts were still beating, or leaving them if they were finished."

The well-known publicist, Thierry Maulnier, writing in "Figaro," pointed out that Vincendon and Henry could have certainly been plucked from Mt. Blanc by the Swiss airman, Hermann Geiger, if his offer to land with a Piper-Cub fitted with skis had been accepted by the Army authorities, and if other volunteers had not been obstructed.

So many horrors pass unnoticed because the victim is shielded from view by a thin wall or by the thick skin of onlookers; but the excruciating, lingering end, made more bitter by dashed hopes, of Henry and Vincendon, has somehow caught the imagination of everybody in France. It is tinged, ominously, with the officious stupidity and shortsighted callousness which so often presides over human affairs on the universal scale.

Anyway, the two ambitious climbers will sleep now under the immaculate white shroud smothering the top of Mt. Blanc until spring comes when their bodies can be recovered for burial in the lowlands.

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Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Jan. 20	09.00	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	11.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	13.00	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
MON. Jan. 21	09.00	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	10.35	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
TUE. Jan. 22	08.00	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	08.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	09.30	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	10.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	10.30	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Jan. 23	09.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Paris
	11.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
THURS. Jan. 24	08.45	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	09.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	09.10	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	10.15	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	10.50	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. Jan. 25	07.15	EL AL	Istanbul
	10.35	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WEDNESDAY, January 23 s.s. JERUSALEM — Genoa, Marseilles
THURSDAY, January 24 s.s. MESSAPIA — Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste

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Finding the Antarctic's Six Poles

GEOPHYSICAL YEAR EXPEDITION TRACKING LOCATION

By LEVRETT G. RICHARDS

The author is one of eight correspondents assigned to cover the American South Pole force now setting up headquarters for scientific observation during the present International Geophysical year. (I.G.Y.)

ON THE ANTARCTIC ICE, McMURDO SOUND.—

YOU don't talk about "the Pole" around here. There are more poles in this mysterious mass of ice and unknowns than there are in Poland.

There are at least six poles, generally recognized by scientists and laymen — all of them "South Poles," of course.

All of them are restlessly moving around and all are subject to argument among scientists, except, possibly, the "Map Pole." That is the "Pole" at which lines of longitude converge on conventional maps. Map makers can't be pushing their poles around all the time. Geography teachers and navigators would object.

The Map Pole is intended to coincide with the "Geographic Pole" or physical bottom of the world, but there are a couple of other poles poking around down there, called the "Spin Pole" and "Balance Pole" which require a lot of defining.

Always Moving

Almost everyone has heard of the "Magnetic Pole," which is about 2,500 kilometres from the geographic pole, in the heart of the desolate highlands of Wilkes Land. The Russians plan to stay there during the International Geophysical Year. Actually the Magnetic Pole is always moving, like a squatter who can't pay his rent. It is an area, rather than a point on the map.

And it if not the same as the geomagnetic pole. The Geomagnetic Pole is the point at which all lines of magnetic force ought to converge, if it were not for local magnetic aberrations. The Russians are occupying this Geomagnetic Pole, too, which is important as the centre of the aurora, where cosmic rays converge as they shower down on the earth.

U.S. Navy's "Operation Deep Freeze" is testing equipment and operational techniques against the rigours of the Antarctic. Living in isolated quarters at the bottom of the world, the men are supporting various activities of the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58. Picture shows U.S. Navy oil tanker well and truly snowbound at Hut Point Mooring, McMurdo Sound.

Express Photo

The other "Pole" is not a pole at all in the eyes of scientists such as Dr. Paul Siple, Deputy Officer in charge of U.S. Antarctic programmes, who will be in command of the scientific station at the South Pole, or poles, at the bottom of the world. That is the "Pole of Inaccessibility," which in general terms means the centre of the most inaccessible area of the Antarctic, which happens to be about the centre of the land mass of this haughty continent. The Russians are there, too.

Wobbly Axis

"The "Spin Pole," which will be under the feet of the 17 scientists who will spend the 18 months of the I.G.Y. at the South Pole, is the axis about which the earth revolves. If you stuck a hatpin through an apple and let the apple whirl around the hatpin, the point of the hatpin would be the "pin pole."

Only this old earth isn't so easy to handle. It gets drunk on some kind of astral applejack and wobbles. And that's where the "Balance Pole" comes in. Here geographers and geophysicists don't agree. They don't know all the answers. That's one major reason for the IGY—to supply some of the answers.

Dr. Siple and some others believe, however, that the earth gets out of balance, due to shifting of the load on its surface. Millions of tons of snow pile up on the arctic every winter. More millions of tons of ice shift their weight with the changing climate.

These loads unevenly distributed, throw the spinning earth out of balance. Something has to be done about it or it will wobble and jerk like a tire out of balance. Nature's remedy is something like the mechanic's remedy for an unbalanced automobile wheel — add weight in an equal and opposite amount to restore the balance.

Plastic Globe

Dr. Siple believes in the theory of a "plastic" earth, whose interior is capable of oozing over to shift weight and restore its balance as it spins. In the process, however, the constantly shifting centre of balance forms a "pole" or axis around which the spin pole moves every 14 months.

At times the Spin Pole and the Balance Pole have shifted about each other as much as 35 metres. Those have been times of tremendous earthquakes and in some cases of tidal waves as the earth, creaking and groaning under the strain, writhes to restore its balance.

On the average, however, the Spin Pole and the Balance Pole stay within a circle of about four metres — on which the scientists hope to plant their station at the South Pole to aid in studying this and other strange phenomena. *(N.A.N.A.)*

GROUP EXHIBITS IN TEL AVIV

"THE Ten Group" so named from the time of their first exhibition in 1951 when there were ten members, now have a show at the Tel Aviv Museum in which eight artists participate: the sculptor Aharon Ashkenazi and painters Eliahu Gat, Elhanan Halpern, Ephraim Lifshitz, Moshe Propes, Evi Tadmor, Shulamit Tal and Claire Yaniv. All of them were born or brought up in Israel but from the artistic standpoint they have little to link them together and it cannot be said that they have any particular trends or tendencies in common. They show about half-a-dozen works each.

Ashkenazi's collection of sculpture is rather interesting. His trend is towards abstraction or, when he does keep to representation, towards great simplification of form and in general his arrangements of shapes are pleasing to the eye. Worth particular note are "Couple," two interlocking curved forms, "Composition," a series of rounded shapes and "Musician" — a sharply formalized recumbent figure.

Lively Work

Gat's oils are bold and simple, somewhat poster-like but his "Palm Trees" and "Roof Tops" are pleasantly designed. Halpern's landscapes and figures are treated in an expressionistic manner, the painting lively and full of excited movement, owing a debt to Soutine.

Lifshitz, who has produced a number of interesting watercolours, has now turned to oils and his work in this medium is somewhat coarse both in actual design and the way in which he uses paint. It does, however, have a certain vigorous sweep.

Shulamit Tal is another charming watercolourist who is now turning to oils. Her subdued colour schemes have an agreeable refinement and she may do good work too in the heavier medium. As it is, both the Still Life and the Tantura landscape are worthy of note. Claire Yaniv's works are light, pleasant and painted with a good deal of assurance, and if not particularly important, are easy on the eye. Tadmor's oils show a certain development in the use of the medium. "The Kite" — two children flying a kite against a background of houses and sky, is particularly nicely painted. Moshe Propes, perhaps the best known of the group, again shows a series of wall decorations in the light-toned colour schemes and with the rectangular forms to which he has accustomed the gallery-goer. As usual, his work has much charm and a certain amount of humour. The "Flute Player" and the two paintings entitled "First Fruits" are skilful pieces of decoration.

Show by Seven

AT the Chemerinsky Gallery a group of seven painters whose work is seldom exhibited, and whom one would judge to be amateurs rather than professionals, are showing five paintings each, most of them in watercolour. The painters are Luiza Wilheim, Achuza Weiss, Esther Kleinman, Peretz Weinreich, Dina Levin, Anna Frank and Shaul Ohaly-Ruckhaus. The most stimulating is Peretz Weinreich who seems to be particularly interested in musical subjects. He splits up the organic forms into cubistic shapes but does not lose sight of the main *motif*, uses cold colour and lays great emphasis on the hands of the figures. His work is accomplished and, in its way, effective.

Vigour and Colour

Anna Frank's painting is vivacious and vibrant in colour and especially the "Portrait in Strong Colours" is worthy of note for its vigorous delineation of a woman's head. Among Achuza Weiss's watercolours, the broadly painted Still Life is interesting. Esther Kleinman has two pleasantly painted and atmospheric sketches of Jaffa scenes.

Dina Levin's work has a certain vivacity particularly her Still Life, while Luiza Wilheim's work shows competence and a straight forward attitude to her subject. Shaul Ohaly-Ruckhaus seems more at ease with watercolour than oil. His "Little Forest" and Jaffa scene are painted directly and broadly and with a certain charm.

Studies of Childhood

THE new art gallery at 97 Shlomo Hamelech Street has opened with an exhibition devoted to the theme of childhood as seen by Ruth Schloss, Gershon Knispel, Moshe Braunstein, Moshe Gad, Barel and Miriam Halpern.

This small exhibition has a certain interest, all the contributors having reached a fairly high level of accomplishment but the general impression is a sad one; only the two women artists seeing childhood as a pleasant period. The men depict their youngsters as solemn-faced little old men around whom shades of the prison-house have already closed. Barel, whose work is little known, proves with his three canvases to be rather an interesting painter who can create atmosphere, and Moshe Gad, apparently a pupil of Knispel's shows distinct promise.

The gallery, which consists of one largish room in a private house, plans to show fortnightly exhibitions through the season.

Members of the Ein Hod artists' village speak with admiration of a large decoration which has been executed by Marcel Janco in his village studio for the new Israel ship, the "Theodor Herzl." It seems a great pity that this work should already have been dispatched from the country without critics or public having had an opportunity to view it. Surely some arrangement could be made whereby works of this kind could be shown here publicly before they leave our shores?

S. W.

ANNUAL HAIFA SHOW SMALL AND SELECTIVE

THE 1957 Annual Exhibition of the Painters and Sculptors Association, Haifa Branch, is being held at the new premises, Chagall House, 24 UNO Avenue. The two-storeyed building was erected through funds from the Association, the Municipality and private donations.

The site, which was acquired from the Development Authority, has been registered in favour of the Municipality, while the latter has leased it and the building on long term to the Association. The upper floor constitutes an exhibition hall and the ground one, although serving for the present exhibition, is intended for a club room and Art library to be named after Haifa's distinguished painter the late Menahem Shemi (Schmidt), two of whose last paintings are on view.

Since this Exhibition is confined to members, it is far smaller than several preceding ones — just over 80 items — and consequently easier for the critic to handle. The standard is satisfactory.

A special word should therefore be said for those who did not fear to offer pieces already hung: Grossbard (although the colours of "My Working Tools" now seem too vague for the composition); Schlesinger, whose two pictures had greatly impressed viewers at Ein Hod, and three water-colourists: Avniel (with two of his strongest watercolours); Yaskil (note the division of "Naveh Sha'anan" through the lighting) and Kook (a study of planes in the simple blue No. 22 "Landscape").

Paint Application

The application of paint, I think, has advanced. At times, detail has to be more carefully considered. Less of it in Warsager's "on the Path of Life" might have improved it. Slonim's striking study of a reclining woman divided between yellow and red areas, "After the Party," has a superimposed line or two which may not be entirely essential.

Styles appear to emanate chiefly from Expressionism or Fauvism but samples of others can be found. Both Iskoff and Alkalai owe much to Barbizon; the latter stands far too close to Millet (just as Gross's "Resting Woman" echoes its model to an excessive degree). Symbolism also has its devotees. Bonneh seems tending to this style but he still lacks self-confidence. Witmann has moved in the like direction with his visionary "Jerusalem" and probably with "Port Entrance," thereby gaining some depth beyond the illustrative.

Impressionism reappears in Baril-Joel, whose two oils have an unexpected skill, and likewise determines the atmosphere of Solomonoviteh's "Landscape" (watercolour). Hoenich has chosen this moment to launch an Expressionism with a twist to a lively, almost gross, caricature. Naomi Shemi trusts to orthodox Expressionism for the competent green "Street with Building" and Raayoni, ever experimenting, points directly to the influence of Rouault. Cubism still draws its latest disciple, Shabat, an example of detachment succeeding a turbulently sentimental youth.

Again in a spirit of construction, you have Lavieh's "Landscape," buildings in rectangular colour areas, predominantly brown and red. Zaliouk's water colour "Acre" depends on the scheme of figures within an arch, careful composition. There is one painter, Medali, whose meticulous "Church Wall" might emanate from Utrillo outside France. Glass returns to Haifa exhibitions with two watercolours, one of which, "Shiloah," clarifies a complicated mountain composition.

Great polish characterizes two oils, into both of which an element of blue and a related drawing enter: Meirovitz's "Birds on the Window" (circles and perpendiculars) and Mohar's "Mother and Child" (segments). Two other oils, after some correction, deserve a mark: Itzkovitch's miniature "Still Life" with stained glass effect (it suffers from cramping) and Shiffer's "Still Life," the only Interior displayed (it could do with a stronger self-confidence).

Blind Spot

Talking of "onlies," one could not have imagined, a few years back, an Israel show containing only one pure abstract artist; the smaller of Okshi's two works is bright and good at that. Portraits, of which there are just two, remain the blind spot of Israel painting. Lamm's "Old Man," along with his "Haifa Port," reverts to his familiar style in olive impasto, while Propst-Kreid's "Boy" (a coloured drawing) is direct statement.

Rubinstein's "Sitting Woman" (oil) and Lieblich's "Girl with Chicken" (oil) both require considerable correction of the subject's arm. Another watercolour, Nasati's "Acre," is interesting for the use of the minaret placed between two domes. And in two different forms of composition are Baum's "Ships," straight work, and Laufer's more formal "Landscape." Finally Olivitzki sends a large submarine "Composition," whose heavy upper blue dissolves into a lighted centre.

The sculpture, at first sight, strikes one as overwhelming, a state of things which led me to prefer the proportions of Amelan's "Torso" to his "Portrait Bust," Pitkin's "Young Girl's Head" to his "Village Girl" and to like the simplicity of Goldman's "Kneeling Woman." Monumental also is M. Gross's "Head." Two other attractive works are the vertical line of Sak's "Mother and Child" and Haichman's "Young Girl's Head."

H.

Radio Review

Quarrels Make Good Listening

IT may be indicative of a lack of culture or a throwback to the animal instinct, but I still maintain that few things constitute better radio than a good row — and if the participants get rude all the better. Consequently I was entranced by the discussion on Beauty Queen Competitions on Sunday evening. The previous programme in this series had been a symposium on nuclear research: a feature of the highest cultural integrity and moral significance, which I appreciated while trying to keep awake. The Beauty Queen item was much more lowbrow and kept me glued to the radio.

Everyone admitted that beauty queens have their points — except Yitzhak Shalev. Mr. Shalev was sharp, cutting, opinionated and rude — altogether a wonderful radio personality. Moreover he found an excellent sparring partner in Hemda Moses of "La-Isha" who not only attacked on her own ground but valiantly and not ineffectively crossed swords with Mr. Shalev in the fields of Jewish literature and values.

Johnsonian Shalev

After Mr. Shalev roundly condemned the competition by postulating that a prize-winner should earn his reward by some positive action, it transpired that beauty queens are chosen not only for their pulchritude but also for their overall ability to make an impression abroad; the whole affair is strictly for export. Evidence was adduced to prove the beneficial effects of their appearances in other countries, and Hannah Zemer — who was an opponent of the basic concept — admitted that the beauty queens had a utilitarian value in conveying the fact of Israel's existence to certain circles who may otherwise be unaware of it.

This (as almost everything else) aroused Mr. Shalev's ire, and he acidly commented that the Cossacks had loved Jewish women, but it had not made them Semitophiles. He then launched into an all-out attack on the Book of Esther, which he characterised as basically opposed to Jewish concepts. The Jewish ideal of beauty, he opined, is to be found in Ruth or the Song of Songs, not in Esther and cocktail parties.

When Mrs. Moses cited the practices of Tu be'Av, Mr. Shalev dismissed her by curtly telling her she had misquoted, and when Dr. Justic told of the effect of the beauty queens abroad Mr. Shalev told him that he had plumbed the depths. One counter-argument he cut short with a Johnsonian "Sir! I am an educator" — which was presumably intended as the ultimate in reasoning.

I do hope we hear Mr. Shalev in more arguments. He may be annoying but he is stimulating — and that covers a multitude of sins.

Features from Abroad

MY knowledge of Iceland is as hazy as the next man's. I vaguely remember a book on the subject by Louis Macneice and W. H. Auden, and the impressive fact that Iceland is greener and less icy than Greenland. It was therefore with considerable interest that I listened to the Iceland feature last Sunday. This was apparently the second part of a reciprocal broadcast, a feature on Israel having been already heard over the Icelandic radio.

Any escape from our radio introspection is welcome. Features on other lands, other literatures, other histories, other personalities form a welcome relief to the over-emphasis on Israel and Jewish information. It is a pity that our evening broadcasts do not emulate the broadness of subject-matter over the children's hour.

The programme was largely literary — Pierre Loti on Iceland's fishermen, translations by Tchernihovsky from Icelandic literature, and particularly appealing dramatizations from the works of the Icelandic Nobel Prize laureate, Laxness. Although the feature was not perfect, it presented a step in the right direction and, it is to be hoped, presages others of a similar nature.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Beethoven chamber music (today at 5.05 and tomorrow at 9.30 p.m.); Smetana's "Bartered Bride" (tomorrow at 4); Two Kabuki playlets (Mon. at 8); I.P.O. plays Berlioz' "Fantastic Symphony" (Sun. at 9.15); Dawn of Nature on Life among the Arabs (Mon. at 10).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
331, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 (tomorrow: 6.30 a.m.), 8.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **News: English:** 1.45 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including news): 8.00 a.m. 2.15, 6.00 and 11.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Richard Tucker, (vocalist). 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 3.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 Light Music. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Beethoven: 1) Sonata No. 23 in F-minor ("Apassionata"), op. 57 (played by Solomon—Piano); 2) String Quartet No. 10 in E-flat-major ("The Harp"), op. 74 (played by the Budapest Quartet). 7.15 "We present tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Songs. 7.40 "Personal Sketches." 8.10 Interlude. 8.15 "Our Political Front." 8.25 "Musical Miniatures." 8.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 9.15 Evening Concert: Ravel: Introduction & Allegro for Harp, Flute, Clarinet and Orchestra, played by the "Stradivari" Chamber Group. Hendrik Andriessen: Concerto for Organ and Orchestra, played by the composer with the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, conducted by Pierre Monteux. Cesar Franck: Symphony in D-minor, played by the San-Francisco Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Pierre Monteux. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israeli Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Bloch: Concerto Grosso, for Piano and Strings (Conductor: Louis Dailly); Willy Burkhard: Toccata for Wind Instruments, Percussion and String Orchestra, op. 86 (Conductor: Paul Sacher). 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Light Music. 11.30 "Three in A Boat." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Stage and Screen." 2.15 Musical Matinee. 2.45 Story of the Week. 4.00 Opera: Smetana: "The Bartered Bride"—Act One (presented by the Czech National Opera). 5.05 "Art & Culture." 5.20 Shabbat Tunes. 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 "Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka." 7.45 Questions & Answers — Shmuel Rosen. 8.15 Concert by the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra: Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger. Soloist: Georg Haas (Oboe): Vaughan Williams: Fantasy on an English Folk-Song: Gordon Jacob: Oboe Concerto: Grieg: Two Norwegian Melodies. 8.55 Bible Reading—Melachim A'—Chap. 8. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Chamber Music," played by Pnina Salzmann — Piano, Zvi Haftel — Violin, Daniel Hofmekler — Cello. 10.15 "Bright Trumpets." 10.45 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
491, 468, 255, 43.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: (32.3 34.9 and 469 M.): Today: 1.45 "Light Fare." 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 2.35 Close Down. 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Review. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down. 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Mograbit. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Today: Programme to South Africa: 6.25 News. 6.30 The Week in the Knesset. 6.45 Readings for Shabbat. Yitro. 6.55 Hebrew Programme. 7.05 News in Yiddish. **Tomorrow:** 6.25 News. 6.30 "Calling South Africa." 6.45 Cantoral Music. 6.55 Yiddish Programme. 7.05 News in Yiddish.

Programme to the U.K.: Today 11.30 a.m. News. 11.35 Readings for Shabbat. Yitro. 11.45 "Views on the News." **Tomorrow:** 11.30 a.m. Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 11.40 The Week in the Knesset. 11.55 Melaveh Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 226 & 236 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Requests Programme for Hospitals. 6.30 Greeting the Shabbat. 6.45 Encore. 7.00 News. 7.10 Choir Tunes. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Chabrier, Tchaikowsky. 8.30 Excerpts from Musical Shows. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1006—at your request." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "The Night following Shabbat" — Programme by the Military Chief Rabbinate. 7.00 News. 7.10 Arias and Soprano by Mario Lanza. 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 Pleasant Tunes. 8.15 "Men and Melodies"—the story of Gian Carlo Menotti. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B. B. C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.97, 16.86, 16.92, 19.43 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. Today: News News Talk. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press.

Dutch, French Art in Capital

THE exhibition of "Contemporary Dutch Graphic Art" opened on Saturday at the Bezalel Museum presents a selection of the work of the generation which grew up in Holland between the two great wars. Consequently, Expressionism and Abstraction are the trends best represented.

However, if one asks oneself what one will remember, the haunting experiments in perspective come out first. That is why M. C. Escher dominates this show, as he has dominated all exhibitions of Dutch graphics these past two decades. His lithograph, "Concave and Convex," is clearly the *chef d'oeuvre* of this exhibition.

Next, one notes the strong virile ductus of H. Doebele's woodcuts, the amusing heraldry of Ruster's wood-cut "Jonah," the exotic elegance of Jenny Dalenoord's linocuts, Timmer's animal studies, the very French litho by Bieruma, "Felicienne," and Paul Citroen's excellent "Horses."

The clear simplicity of the abstractions by Henry Disberg stands out against many others which only impress by their well-printed strong colours. The influence of Masereel is obviously still very strong among Dutch woodcutters.

In conclusion, we may mention the prints by Dikkenboer and Wiegers and the fantastic "Aerial War" by Prange.

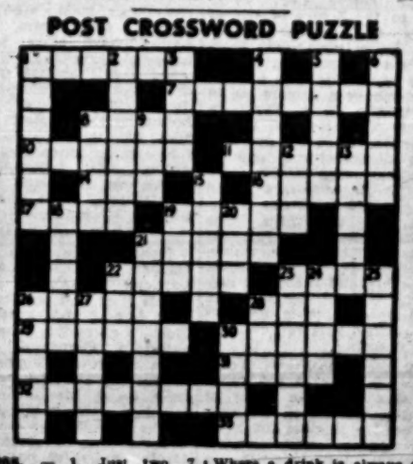
Lovely Still Lifes

FANNY Hefter, exhibiting at the "Nora Studio," is a newcomer to Israel, and one who deserves to be made most heartily welcome. Her style is a tender, very French and very feminine Impressionism and her "Still Lifes" are works of intense introvert loveliness. Her little French landscapes render an atmosphere of blue, misty evening to perfection.

"Winter," "Geranium," "Crystal Cup" and "Petit Pont" are, to my mind, most representative of Fanny Hefter's fine and accomplished art.

TA.F.M.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Just two. 7. Eskimo stock. 8. A queer bird. 10. Water woman? 11. One of a pair. 14. Is included in male names. 16. Passage. 17. Looks both ways. 19. In Switzerland. 21. Stories that droop, like. 22. Turn warts into a hat! 23. Ireland's buoyant city. 25. Former. 26. Young thing with a rosy future, perhaps. 29. Talked about the red ant? 30. Is such news mostly of cricket? 31. They're industrious. 32. Hosiery. 33. Patticue.

DOWN. — 1. Smoked. 2. Raffle winnings? 3. Old Ireland. 4. Red Americans? 5. People sit on them. 6. Thourh old, such a person is credit to one. 8. Vegetable containing beer. 9. Came out on top, perhaps. 12. Worn by the man who believes in equality? 13. Famous lager producer. 15. Within the law. 18. Actor with more to offer? 20. Where a drink is always a stiff one? 20. Liable to be done? 21. Like some bacon. 23. He drinks a good deal. 25. Vessel useful to a tailor? 24. Does for a change. 25. Pretty little creature. 26. A piece of glass. 27. Form in which a metal merchant might see tin ge? 28. Edict of one who refuses to make allowances? 30. Delays.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Gizzie. 5. Rip. 8. Alto. 9. Ivan. 10. Granny. 11. Ambulance. 13. Lads. 15. Pie(ce). 16. Spain. 17. Corns. 20. Toe. 22. Dog. 23. Handy. 24. C-ages 26. Sot. 27. Sore. 28. Pretender. 31. Furore. 32. Wood. 33. Opus. 34. Lip. 35. Leader.

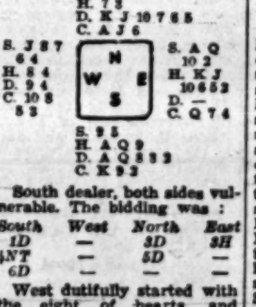
DOWN. — 1. Gorgia. 2. Grandson. 3. Lana. 4. Olympia. 5. Re-g-us. 6. Pigs. 7. Dancing. 12. Bin. 14. Sped. 18. Odes. 19. Rosewood. 20. Tap-room. 21. Fateful. 24. Cod. 25. Veneer. 26. Snoop. 28. Toll. 30. R-ues.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

A TRIPLE SQUEEZE

MOST of us will no doubt feel satisfaction on snatching an extra trick through a squeeze. The pleasure will be increased, of course, in the rare case when it is possible to squeeze an opponent twice on the same hand.



South dealer, both sides vulnerable. The bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1D	—	3D	3H
4NT	—	5D	—
6D	—	—	—

West dutifully started with the eight of hearts, and South reviewed what seemed at first to be a hopeless case. East was marked with the ace of spades for his vulnerable overcall, and the club finesse seemed also to be doomed. But with seven busy cards East could be brought under terrific pressure with the string of diamonds.

South won the opening lead with the ace of hearts and rattled off his trumps. East let go three hearts and two spades, but when the last diamond came, he writhed in pain and finally dropped a club.

It was easy for South to take stock of the situation. He, too, threw a club, made his king and returned another club straight up to dummy's ace. The queen dropped, of course, and the knave squeezed East anew. This time East parted with the queen of spades; South discarded his now useless nine of hearts, and a low spade from dummy removed East's bare ace.

Incidentally, East could have made things much more difficult for South by failing to stumble into the regular squeeze pattern. He should have worked it out from the start that he would be squeezed at the seventh trick, and he should have worked out a plan of defence whilst there was still hope. Since the proper execution of a squeeze is based on the knowledge of the adverse cards, East should have attempted to mask his distribution. If he shows alarm when the squeezing trick is played, South will get an easy count of his hand.

As East must necessarily hold two hearts, he should have discarded first three hearts and then a club, leaving the only once guarded queen; his next two discards are the ten and the queen of spades, hoping that West has the knave. It would now take a Sherlock Holmes to figure out that East was fooling his opponents and had more in spades than the ace!

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Shops Loom Large on Rehov Herzl

By Ya'acov Friedler

"WE'LL have to cut the cake into smaller slices," is the conclusion of Haifa shopkeepers on the impending opening of about 20 new shops in the newly completed Beit Hakranot, in the centre of Herzl Street, the town's main shopping thoroughfare.

The new shops are a model of multi-coloured modern design, surpassing anything seen in Haifa in the past. The centre will also introduce double-decker shopping to Haifa, with its two floors of shop fronts. An escalator to the second storey is another innovation to complete the attractions of this centrally located site.

During the past year or so another large building at the top of Herzl Street, with about a dozen shops, was also opened, and yet another compound with room for more than additional shops is going up near-by. These additions have turned Herzl Street into the unchallenged shopping centre of Haifa.

Changing Scene

Although so many new shops are opening, practically none of the old have closed, they simply pass to new owners. At present clothing is the favourite article, but Haifa merchants have proved to be economic chameleons, with many shops changing their wares at frequent intervals. A short time ago luxury foods were the leaders. The Merchants Association explained that many of the new shops are taken over by owners of older premises whose sale in large part finances the change.

At Beit Hakranot the price of a shop ranges from about IL7,000 on the second floor to IL50,000 for a corner shop on street level. These sums represent key money. Some of the new shopkeepers are recent immigrants who invest all their capital in the venture. Many have taken out loans to finance the transaction. But not all fare well, and several recently opened shops are reported to be dangerously near the brink of bankruptcy.

"Some did well in their former small premises, but can't make a go of it in the new shops. Others are doing well and have no reason to regret their gamble," an Association representative stated.

All in all, the shopkeepers fear difficulties as a result of the continuous addition of shops in Herzl Street and the opening of very many, though smaller and less elegant, shops in the town's new residential quarters.

At the same time, most of the older shops have been given a new look with enlarged and more attractive display windows and fluorescent signs, now unhappily dark because of the power restrictions.

Stately Beit Hakranot

Beit Hakranot, a beautifully designed, stately building in light stone, was built on the site of the old Maccabi Centre. The site has an interesting history. It belongs to the J.N.F. and was rented several decades ago by the adjoining Technion. In turn, it rented the plot to the nearby Reali High School.

About 25 years ago it was taken over by the local Maccabi Sports Club, which built its centre there at a cost of somewhat more than LP300 contributed by the Friends of Maccabi in Germany. At that time, a quarter of a century back, each of the country's Maccabi clubs was allocated a "Friends Society" in one of the European countries. Haifa Maccabi was given the German "Friends," then considered the poorest picking. Indeed, they promised to raise only LP500, while other countries further east pledged much higher sums. Most of the latter remained mainly promises.

With that money, and some more raised locally, the site was rented and the building put up. The lease stipulated that Maccabi would leave the site when requested to do so by Reali.

In the mid-thirties the Technion requested evacuation on the grounds that Reali had had no right to lease the plot. The case was taken before a Mandatory Court, which recommended arbitration. This never took place.

Two years ago, a group of contractors who decided to build the new compound asked Maccabi to leave, so that its centre could be torn down to make room for the new Beit Hakranot. By its contract the club could have taken 20 years to do so. To speed evacuation, the contractors paid about IL200,000 compensation to Maccabi. This sum represented the estimated profit the club could have made from its centre during the next 20 years.

The old building was torn down. But another difficulty cropped up. A kiosk owner who had put up a shabby hut in front of the Maccabi centre and was paying a small rent got a court order preventing the razing of the wall against which his kiosk stood. The wrecking was delayed until he was promised new premise in the future building. Today he has one of the most attractive kiosks in Israel. With the compensation funds and some extra money, Maccabi built a new centre in Rehov Shabetai Levy, a twin building with a sports ground between, that is considered one of the finest sports centres in the country.

The contractors who went to so much trouble to build the Beit Hakranot, will receive all monies accruing from key monies and rents from the new compound, which also contains numerous offices, for the next five years or so. Then it will revert to the Technion.

Drawing Brought Good Marks

AMERICAN readers may be familiar with the work of Grandma Moses, a Middle Western farmer's wife who began to paint, without ever having had instruction, at 70, if I am not mistaken. She became famous and her pleasing landscapes are selling for

In the remarkable chicken-raising moshava of Ramot Hashavim, Mrs. Jaraczewski, an other farmer's wife and a whitehaired Dresden shepherdess to look at, fell ill at 60 and took a long time to recover. "I was at a loss what to do," she tells me. "We have no children, I was alone all day — you can't read for twelve hours at a stretch. So I recalled that at school the only subject which ever brought me good marks was drawing."

She got out a drawing block, almost 50 years old. It showed mainly architectural sketches in pencil — bridges, churches and the like, astonishing work for a little girl, though naturally somewhat awkward and solemnly detailed. "Later I took up child photography as a profession. I think I have a sense of form."

So she began to paint on her couch, with good Dutch watercolours sent by a friend, and as neither churches nor bridges were at hand, she did flowers and twigs of shrubs brought in by neighbours — from the fields or the gardens.

Hanni Jaraczewski's is not a curious mind. She does not know the names of the things she reproduces. In the exhibition first shown at Ramot Hashavim in December, later in Ramatayim, I found some garden plants portrayed which were new to me — but they remain unknown. Though her minute brushwork portrays especially feathery leaves and blooms with a delicacy and a truth to life reminiscent of East Asian painting, the "sitter" remains unidentified. This is a lack that should be remedied in future shows, for Mrs. Jaraczewski's work is especially well suited for botanical studies, and indeed teachers from neighbouring villages have already requested the show should be made available to their pupils.

There are a few landscapes also, one of them interesting as a study in light — a flaring cafe behind black trees — and a delicately executed cypress hedge very characteristic of the Sharon landscape.

PAULA ARNOLD

Peace Fighter Reaches 90

ON January 8, Emily Green Balch celebrated her 90th birthday. Her name is little known here but she is one of the very few women who have received the Nobel Prize as a fighter for peace.

She belongs to a small group of women who, together with Jane Addams, resolved in 1915, in the middle of World War I, to create an international league of women with the sole aim of working for peace. For more than 40 years she has been devoted to this aim, first together with Jane Addams and then as her successor as President of the League, now as the League's Honorary President, still helping with advice and ideas.

Her work for Peace was never utopian, never sentimental. She understood that the new historical developments, while creating new cases of friction, also offered entirely new possibilities for abolishing former bars and uniting the world. Therefore, she pleaded for the internationalization of the seas and waterways, of aerial navigation and of the Polar Zones.

When she received the Nobel Prize ten years ago, she concluded her speech as follows: We are not asked to subscribe to any Utopia or to believe in a perfect world just around the corner. We are asked to be patient with necessarily slow and groping advance on the road forward, and to be ready for each step ahead as it becomes practicable.

On her 90th birthday she has received greetings of thousands of women all over the world, including those sent by the Israel Section of the W.I.L.P.F.

DR. RACHEL STRAUS

Heading Hadassah's Bond Effort

Mrs. Herman Shulman, the outgoing National President of Hadassah and one of the most beloved and respected leaders on the American Jewish scene, will now serve in the post of National Israel Bond Chairman for Hadassah. Mrs. Shulman, for more than twenty years a major figure in Hadassah, is the former Chairman of the National Hadassah Medical Organization and its Medical Centre Building Fund Committee.

BABY KNOWS A LOT

By Hedy Symonds, M.D., M.R.C.S.

A YOUNG and intelligent woman, expecting her first baby, said to me the other day: "When I think of all the conflicting advice I have been given about the coming baby, I am inclined to believe that Nature has limited natural grandmothers to two in a wholly inadequate effort to minimize sources of conflict."

In spite of her bantering tone it was easy to feel the exasperation and impatience with which she spoke. Nor was it difficult to account for. One only had to think of the rapid changes in fashion which baby care has undergone and add to that the possibly different environments from which the parents have come. The last, but not least important link in the mother's feelings would be provided by the inevitable doubts and uncertainties in the mother herself, which become accentuated by her great desire to do the RIGHT THING.

If this dilemma is world wide, as we have reason to believe, it must depend on some similarities in human nature, undeterred by frontiers, creeds or cultures. Perhaps the cultural aspects do count, however, because our uncertainties have increased considerably since psychoanalysis has shown us that all is not as it may seem, and our experiences have all too frequently confirmed our doubts of all not being well.

If, in our search for an answer what to do with the baby, we encounter these understandable uncertainties and differences, it might help us considerably if we could discover what the baby wants. We shall then not lose sight of the all-important fact that baby is the central figure of this enquiry; that it is his welfare, his development which has caused the search for an answer to begin.

We give Nature too little credit when we believe that, after millennia, she has produced a specimen in every way unable to fend for itself. Physically the helplessness is truly great; so great that a human child cannot survive alone. Yet is this helplessness equally decisive where his wishes and demands are concerned? I think not. On the contrary, baby is equipped with ability to feel and to express this feeling.

Baby cannot think as thought is conceived of by the adult. To make up for this deficiency, his feelings are to him the ultimate truth. We know hat there is no certainty like that of the adolescent who is going to set the world on fire; nothing can convince him of it having been thought of before, or that the attempt is bound to be at least a partial failure.

Baby is not hampered by any experience of this world and there is nothing, not a vestige of conscious reason, to cast doubt on his feelings being the all-important thing he thinks them to be. This, in fact, is a crucial point. To feel, to think and to know are all the same to the baby. He has one central point of interest: his survival. He has no reason to doubt that when he is craving for food and this wish is not fulfilled it is due to malignant intent, that he is left to die. The concept of discipline, of having to wait for a purpose, cannot enter his mind.

Nor is this the only thing he is able to feel, or know. Because survival is all-important and because he can already feel, he senses, feels the surrounding atmosphere and responds to it. He is aware of anxiety and uncertainty in the adult and if it is coupled with many disappointments of his wishes, he responds by anxiety in himself. This anxiety expresses in what appear to be needless crying and contrariness.

Baby's answer, then, to our querry what he needs would be: satisfaction of physical needs and confidence for his emotions. This seems a very tall order as we know too much of life not to realize that the best intentions of one person are not adequate to meet the wishes of another wholly and for all time. Yet the demand is not unreasonable as it sounds. The physical demand we can satisfy, especially as there is in babies, as in other living creatures, a self-regulating mechanism with regard to food. The emotional demand we can only meet if we are aware to some extent, of our own states of mind.

The mother who approaches the baby with anxiety and uncertainty, can, on becoming aware of this, consciously counteract her own attitude. She can make herself calm and handle the baby in such a fashion as to surround him with certainty and confidence. Additionally, if she can look upon her offspring not as a testing ground for conflicting theories but as a feeling individual, she will have taken the first, most important steps in becoming acquainted with him on the basis of first hand experience. This respect for the baby cannot fail to influence her next approach to the benefit of all concerned.

'Communist' Beauty Shops

By Dorothy McCardle

WASHINGTON. — THE world is familiar with the lady street cleaner and the female ditch digger in the Soviet Union. But one happier sign of better times ahead for the girls of Russia has been overlooked by most travellers, says movie Czar Eric Johnston.

This is the mushroom growth of the beauty parlour.

On his recent trip to Moscow, the President of the Motion Picture Association of America found a hairdressing shop on every other street corner.

Women flocked to them. But, much more newsworthy, men flocked to them, too!

The shampoo-and-manicure industry in Russia is completely "Communist," reports Johnston. By this he means that Russian beauty parlours cater to men as much as to women. In one booth, Mrs. Moscow may be having her hair washed. In the adjacent booth, hubby is getting a haircut.

So, Mr. Johnston, used to all kinds of marvels from Hollywood, decided to have a sample haircut himself in a Moscow beauty shop. That's when he made another astonishing discovery. Paradoxically, there is no Communism in Russian barbering. It's all female.

Sure, men and women patronize the same beauty shop, but only women cut men's hair as well as milady's. It would seem, says Mr. Johnston, as if it's below the dignity of the Russian male to handle the shears on another guy's hair. Much less on the crowning glory of the missus. So far as movie magnate Johnston could learn, there are no men barbers among the Soviets.

Well, how are the lady barbers of Moscow? "Just fine," says our traveller although we couldn't see any signs.

Let us footnote this progress in Russian ideas of beauty care by reporting that two beauty aides were conspicuous to Mr. Johnston by their absence. Lipstick and bright red nail polish have not yet caught up with most Russian women.

"I saw very little lipstick and no bright nail polish at all," says reporter Johnston.

(NANA)

Try the New Potatoes

By Molly Bar-David

NOTHING like young potatoes to give a fillip to a meal. The season when you can scrape off the skins without peeling is very short and one should take advantage of this vegetable when it has a special flavour. Here are some recipes out of dozens more you can devise for this staff-of-life vegetable. You just can't go wrong on potatoes: even if you don't cook them right they still seem to be good. But do them properly and they cannot be beaten.

Boiled New Potatoes

The small ones are best for this. Scrape, then wash. Cook until tender in boiling salted water to cover, drain and dry over the flame for a moment. Add two tablespoons melted margarine or butter or chicken fat and 1 tbsp. chopped parsley. Or, if you like, 1 tsp. caraway seed, chopped green onions or any bottled sauce you fancy. Shake well over the fire and serve hot. New potatoes are also delicious served with white sauce (made of milk, margarine, flour and seasoning).

Baked Potatoes

Use medium-sized potatoes for this one. A wonder pot will do. Wash the potatoes well, then dry. Put in your wonder pot and bake over a hot flame until tender. Remove, holding each potato with a cloth. Make 2 or 3 slits about five centimetres long, crossing each other at the centre top. Press them toward the centre with both hands and the skin will burst open and the potato will be mealy and attractive. Fill opening with a cube of margarine and sprinkle with paprika and serve at once, piping hot.

Potatoes au Gratin

This is a wonderful dish and you need nothing more with it except a salad to make a luncheon dish.

6 baked potatoes, ¼ cup hot milk, 1 tsp. salt, 1 cup grated yellow cheese, 2 tbsps. margarine.

Cut fresh boiled or left-over potatoes (should be boiled in their jacket) in half lengthwise. Scoop out the inside. Mash and mix with the margarine, salt and milk, and beat well. Return to the shells, brush top with melted margarine, and sprinkle with the cheese. Place in the wonder pot or moderate oven and bake for about 10 minutes and serve hot. If you have a grill and want to brown the top, you can put them under the broiler for a minute.

Scalloped Potatoes

This is the party way of serving potatoes in Canada.

4 cups sliced raw potatoes, 1½ tsps. salt, 1/8 tsp. pepper, 3 tbsps. flour, ¼ cup margarine, 3 cups hot milk, ½ cup bread crumbs.

Rub a baking dish or wonder pot with margarine and put in a layer of potatoes. Sprinkle with some of the flour, salt and pepper and dot with a tablespoon of the margarine. Repeat with a second layer of potatoes, continuing in this way until all are used; then pour over the milk. It should barely show through the potato slices. Now sprinkle the bread crumbs on top and dot well with more margarine. Bake in high heat until potatoes are tender. If you like you can then sprinkle a little yellow cheese on the crumbs and grill for a few minutes, but this is just an extra nuance and the scalloped potatoes are good without it, too. Some people put grated cheese right into the pot.

Lyonnaise Potatoes

2 cups cold boiled potatoes, salt and pepper, 1 tbsp. chopped onion, 2 tbsps. beef dripping or fat sausage or margarine, 2 tbsps. chopped parsley.

Cut potatoes into slices. Season with salt and pepper. Fry the onions in the dripping till light brown, put in the potato and cook until it has taken up the fat. Add parsley and serve.

Potato Puffs

2 cups grated boiled potatoes, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 cup flour, sour cream.

Mix enough sour cream with potatoes to knead. Add salt. Roll out thin as possible and cut with biscuit cutter. Fry in very hot fat. Serve hot.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

THE car comes to a stop outside the kitchen of a kibbutz which has a number of American members. The Head of the House grabs his tools, says he won't be long and disappears. I open the paper and settle down for a long wait. After some time I become aware that I am being watched and looking down — a long way — out of the window I see a small boy dressed in jeans and a jumper which proclaim him to be Hopalong Cassidy. In contradiction to this he is also wearing a Davy Crockett hat (or is it a Kefsuver hat) and two six-shooters. He walks around the car subjecting it to a minute scrutiny then, coming back to the window, says without any preliminary,

•

"MY grandfather's got a better car than this." I reply that he is no doubt correct and purely as an exercise in polite conversation ask what is the make of this wonder vehicle.

•

"IT'S a blue car," he says "and the top is light." I acknowledge that a two tone blue is unquestionably more stylish than our dull grey and ask if he has seen his grandfather's car or just heard about it.

•

HE looks pityingly at me, shakes his head at my shocking ignorance and tells me that the car (and presumably the grandfather) came in a big ship from America and came off the ship by crane (the car, not the grandfather) while he stood and watched. He also tells me that he can already drive the car though his grandfather, who seems a reasonable type, says that it's better not to apply for a licence yet as the police are chary of granting them to four-year-olds. Maybe at five or six, when they see what a splendid driver he is. Am glad to have this information as otherwise would have thought that many of the vehicles on the road were being driven by four-year-olds. He says that all his kindergarten have been in this wonderful car and that it also has a radio which in spite of its recent arrival in Israel already talks Hebrew better than his grandfather.

•

COURTEOUSLY he asks me when I brought my car from America, giving it a glance of contempt the while. I tell him that it, and I, come not from America but from England. He wants to know what that is and I tell him it's a country, just like America (Heaven forgive me) but smaller. He quite obviously doesn't believe me.

•

AMERICA is the place where cars, grandfathers, parents and other people come from and anything else I must be making up out of my own head probably with sinister motives.

•

FORTUNATELY the interrogation is interrupted by the arrival of a friend.

"This is another car from America," he tells her, as an expert to a layman, "not as good as ours though. But she says it comes from some other place."

They give me a look of deep suspicion and walk away not wishing to stay in the company of such an unashamed liar.

•

I AM beginning to feel a little uneasy. I should have said that I came from America. Why should I destroy his faith in human nature?

Excitingly beautiful . . .

this season's knitwear models by ALBD — which are obtainable at ASCO, 94 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv. ASCO will gladly show you the outstanding export models by ALBD, whose sweaters and knitted costumes receive so much acclaim by women of taste.

(Advt.)

DOMESTIC LETTER BOX

WOMEN'S SERVICE

IN your issue of December 14, Mr. Leo Heiman in his article "Girls Ask for Front Line Duty," makes the statement that the Swiss Army is the only one to hold out against military service for women.

I should like to inform you that the Swiss Army introduced voluntary military service for women at the beginning of World War II and that the units of these voluntary forces have been kept. As in Israel, the girls are subject to yearly reserve duty.

I remember that during World War II, Girl Scouts used to consider it a matter of honour to obtain permission from their parents to join these units in case of an emergency.

MARGOT ROSANES

Tivon.

The Swiss Consulate says that its laws do not recognize military service for women. However, during the Second World War some women donned uniforms and helped the army as nurses, or in clerical jobs, which they did effectively. — ED.

MUSIC PLEASE

I WISH to protest against one of the changes which has been made in the broadcasting programmes of Kol Yisrael.

I am a housewife and during my work I used to listen eagerly to the 10.00 a.m. programme of light music which made my dull work less dreary and even a bit enjoyable. Unfortunately, we housewives have now been deprived of that "luxury" and I am sure that I speak in the name of many.

LILY FRANCO

Kiryat Motzkin, January 2.

TAX DEDUCTIONS

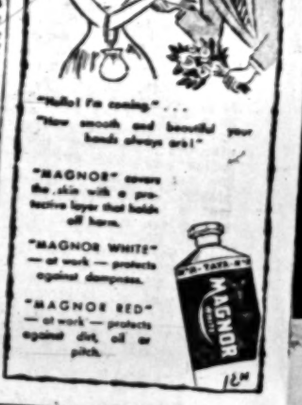
DURING the debate on the proposal for a tax deduction for secondary school fees, Mr. Levi Eshkol stated that the new budget includes an appropriation of IL2.5m. for aid to low-income families with children attending secondary schools.

Nobody will question the noble intentions of our dynamic Finance Minister but after a careful study many parents will find such a solution far from satisfactory. Firstly, not all of the low-income families will be able to benefit from such help, and there will be a big field for favouritism. Secondly, such a solution will hit the "middle bracket" salary earners — the working intelligentsia, the eternal scapegoat of our government's short-sighted policy. Their gross salary is higher than that of the "low income bracket" but after the deduction of high income taxes and various fees (Histadrut, National Insurance, Pension Scheme, Defence Fund, etc.) the balance cannot cover the exorbitant secondary school tuition fees.

"A WORRIED DOCTOR"

(Name and Address Supplied)

Haifa, January 6.



Delicious Chicken Dishes

Over and over chicken recipes receive greatest acclaim. Our new recipes combine the delectable with the useful. With the help of "Vita Boston Chicken Soup" they can be prepared with a minimum of time, work and money.

CHICKEN SOUFFLE: Boil 2 cups of water with a packet of "Vita Boston" Chicken Soup and pour over 2 cups of cubed, stale white bread and 2 cups cooked, diced chicken (or 1 cup chicken and 1 cup cooked cauliflower, add 4 yolks, a dash of pepper, 2 tablespoons cut red peppers and 4 stiffly beaten egg whites. Put in greased baking tin or wonder pot and bake 50-60 minutes. An excellent main dish for 6 persons.

CHICKEN LATKES: Mix 2 peeled and grated raw potatoes with 1 egg, 1-2 teaspoon Vita Boston Chicken Soup (powder) and enough flour to make a paste. Drop by tablespoonfuls in hot fat and fry till golden brown on both sides. Serve with salads or vegetables.

HARD BOILED EGGS IN CHICKEN SAUCE: Slice 4 boiled eggs and pour over the following sauce: Melt 3 tablespoons margarine add 2 tablespoons flour, let bubble for a few minutes and slowly mix with one cup chicken soup (1 glass water and 1-2 teaspoons Vita Boston). Serve hot on toast, sprinkle with chives.

CHICKEN LIVER PASTE: Fry 1 cut onion in 2 tablespoons chicken fat (or margarine) and add 2 tablespoons flour. Slowly add 1 glass water and 2 teaspoons Vita Boston Chicken Soup and stir well. Cool this thick paste and add 1-2 fried, chopped chicken livers, 2 chopped, hard boiled eggs, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, salt and pepper to taste. This way you get exactly double the quantity of chopped liver than if prepared in the usual way.

CHICKEN BALLS: Mix ½ cup fine, white breadcrumbs with 2 eggs, a heaped teaspoon Vita Boston Chicken Soup (powder) and some chopped, left-over chicken. Form little patties and boil in salted water, or chicken soup. These patties can also be fried in hot fat. Serve in soup or as main dish along with mushroom sauce (1 small package Vita Mushroom Soup cooked in 1 glass water).

CUT OUT THESE RECIPES AND KEEP

Vita Boston Chicken Soup is made from selected chicken and finest soup vegetables, and is mild in taste though strong. Vita Boston Chicken Soup dissolves immediately and is well suited for the preparation of fine sauces, salads, croquettes etc.

Also try Vita's delicious New Beef Soup and the well known Vita creamed soups—mushroom, pea and asparagus.

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VITA

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A few drops of OSEM Seasoning improve every soup

GUMAVIR MATTRESSES

HYGIENIC — LIGHT AND PLASTIC

BLEACHES as it cleanses, saving a bottle of liquid bleach. Nik shines tubs, sinks, pots and pans the easy way. Keep the lid of the box. Details will follow. A NECA Product, distributed by AKA

The Right Proportion

To brew the best coffee — both delicious and economical — mix one third Aromatic Chicory with two thirds freshly roasted and ground coffee. Aromatic Chicory is every coffee-lover's choice because it saves coffee and also makes for fuller flavoured and tastier coffee.

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...ian, her "new look" clothes make quite all the difference because her sweater and slacks come from MADIM's

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שביט

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Now you can bake a delicious parve cake, with orange or lemon juice. It never fails but rises evenly when you use the wonder baking powder

SHAVIT EXPORT

If your cake is a failure we'll send you another.

The Delicious Soup from the Wonder Cube

NEW!

TELMA CHICKEN SOUP IN CUBES

MADE FROM SELECTED PULLETS

DELICIOUS, NOURISHING

READY IN FIVE MINUTES

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SERVE WITH NOODLES, RICE, ETC.

TELMA CHICKEN SOUP

EXORCIZING GHOSTS

THE GHOSTS OF VERSAILLES. By Lucille Iremonger. Faber. 21s.

By A.J.P. TAYLOR

Men have told each other ghost stories as entertainment from time immemorial. But ghost stories have also a serious purpose. They are an attempt to penetrate the riddle of the universe, to discover the "something else" that may exist beyond material consciousness.

Few of us would hesitate if asked for "the best authenticated ghost story in the world." We should answer at once, the little book, "An Adventure," by two Oxford academic ladies, first published pseudonymously in 1911, and later revealed as the work of Miss Annie Moberly and Miss Eleanor Jourdain — one the first Principal of St. Hugh's College, the other her successor. Even though we read the book long ago, or maybe never read it at all, we have a clear idea what it contains.

In 1920 these two level-headed ladies — distinguished scholars, not given to seeing ghosts — went for a walk in the park of Versailles. Near the Petit Trianon, they missed their way. They met people in strange dress, speaking in a strange way; they saw a sad, beautiful woman sketching; they heard music at a low pitch; they passed over a bridge which (as they subsequently discovered) no longer existed and saw a building which was no longer there; a man came out to direct them and banged a door which had been closed for more than a century.

Something Odd

Afterwards they both felt that something odd had taken place. But they acted in a strictly scholarly way. They wrote without delay independent accounts of what they had experienced. The accounts coincided — or very nearly. Then for ten years they researched in the history of France just before the Revolution. They identified the women's fashions to the year, almost to the month; they recognized leading courtiers; finally, they recognized in the Sketching Woman Marie Antoinette herself. They even discovered the snatches of music, complete with "a grammatical mistake." One thing still puzzled them: surviving plans of the grounds in the 1780s did not correspond with their recollection. Then a map of 1783 was found in an old chimney, contradicting the other maps and vindicating the two ladies. Such was "An Adventure." The book has had five editions, the latest in 1955, each with a certificate of authenticity from a distinguished scholar.

Now Mrs. Iremonger has written a book about "An Adventure." This presents a different picture, the more devastating from its moderation, charm and reserve. For Mrs. Iremonger did not start as a sceptic: she had merely a detached curiosity to discover more about the two ladies and their experience. She has certainly discovered plenty. Neither of the two was a scholar. Miss Moberly received no academic education. She lived at home with her father, Bishop of Salisbury, until she was forty-five. Then she was put in charge of St. Hugh's, as a good Anglican of high character. Miss Jourdain got a second in Modern History and wrote a few books on French literature, derivative and unreadable. She was a neurotic woman; and her conduct as Principal finally provoked an inquiry by the Chancellor — an inquiry which condemned her. Both ladies saw ghosts time and again — Miss Jourdain even saw a gallows at the corner of St. Margaret's-road.

This is discouraging, but there is more to come. The two ladies did not write independent accounts. They discussed their experiences repeatedly before writing anything at all. They then exchanged manuscripts and wrote more elaborate accounts. According to their own statement, these second accounts were written in November, 1901; but the only surviving manuscript is of 1906. When challenged, Miss Moberly produced the manuscript of the first accounts, but later withdrew it again, and it has never been published since 1913. This is not surprising, since it contains hardly anything of the episodes that created a stir. Finally, their "research" consisted in reading a few well-known, and relatively trivial books; and they often added a detail to their narrative when they came across it in one of these books.

It is worth giving an example of their methods. Miss Moberly first described meeting men with *spades*. She took them to be gardeners. Miss Jourdain, however, thought that they were "court-officials." In Miss Moberly's second account the spades disappeared; but Miss Jourdain's officials were now carrying *stoves*. They cannot be blamed for all the accretions. Highly educated Critics on the B.B.C. asserted that the two ladies heard music. Only Miss Jourdain heard music, and this was on a later visit, when she again lost her way and had strange experiences. The story is in any case absurd. How can the hearer recognise "a low pitch" without knowing the original key?

Mrs. Iremonger concludes her detective story on a cautious note: "The question has always haunted man . . . whether you or I could at any moment step back into the past, or — and this follows — out into the future. That question has not yet been answered with a decisive yes or no." Maybe. But one question can be answered. Is "An Adventure" anything more than an inflated fantasy by two elderly governesses? The answer is: No.

(Copyright)

Moshe Gat: Haifa Child (India Ink and Brush Drawing) (The artist was co-winner of the first prize for painting awarded by the American Fund for Israel Institutions).

PARIS LETTER By S. WEISSMAN

Chekhov and Bazin

In recent years one or more plays by Chekhov have been produced in Paris every season. Addressing themselves to a specific audience, these were staged at first in small *avant-garde* theatres until gradually the charm of the subtle Russian playwright drew a larger public. With Jean-Louis Barrault's production of "The Cherry Orchard" two winters ago Chekhov left the Left Bank. Today the Theatre National Populaire is playing the difficult "This Madman Platonov" before packed houses.

All lovers of Chekhov will be grateful to Jean Vilar for having had the courage to produce this first play of Chekhov's, which suffers particularly from weak construction. Full of digressions and repetitions, patient adaptation was needed before the play could be presented. Nevertheless this first work is a moving play since it contains promise of the works to come, while the impalpable Chekhovian qualities, so hard to analyse, are already present.

The main part, that of Platonov, the amoral school teacher who harms those surrounding him because he cannot help it and finds himself (though slovenly, unkempt and drunk half the time) in the position of a seducer merely through airing his spleen at feminine feet, was brilliantly acted by Jean Vilar. Vilar looked very convincing as this typically Slavi character, who, at the end of the play, once the havoc he has wrought is over, says sincerely, "I love all human creatures; I did not mean to harm anybody and have harmed everybody." As Platonov, he succeeded in diffusing around him a sensuality made up of a quaint mixture of anxiety, perverseness and indifference.

Maria Casares played the leading feminine role of Anna Petrovna, a frustrated, emancipated noblewoman who finds it difficult to adapt herself to the dawn of a new world — a personage to be found in later plays — with her usual insight.

"This Madman Platonov" was directed lightly and deftly by Vilar in a comic vein, an almost new interpretation of Chekhov since (except for the Barrault production) his plays have been pushed towards tragedy. For the first time the Theatre National Populaire used scenery in the usual sense, beautiful scenery too, which earned special public admiration.

Novel by Herve Bazin

Hervé Bazin belongs to those writers who build up a life's work brick by brick to be remembered long after they have ceased to create. To me he is one of the best living French novelists. I like his harsh and rigorous style, his assurance in constructing strong and determined characters. Therefore it was with great curiosity that I opened his latest novel, which has a title quite unusual for a Bazin book and is drawn from a poem by Alfred de Musset "Qui J'Ose Aimer" ("The One I Dare Love," 4d, Grasset, 1956; 252 pp. 600 fr.). Considerably milder in tone and content than his former books, this novel about love with a Phedre-like subject, is by no means a sentimental one.

The story is told in the first person by Isa, an eighteen-year-old girl. During the first half of the book the writer hides so successfully behind his protagonist that we believe it to be written by a woman.

Madame Duplon, a young divorcée, lives on the family estate "La Fouve" with her two daughters, of which Isa is the eldest. Believing herself pregnant she marries her lover, an attractive and successful lawyer, Maurice Meliset. Maurice encounters much hostility at "La Fouve" from Isa, jealous of her mother's affection. He has to face another enemy, the tyrannical servant Nathalie, who sees her authority undermined by the intruder. The man brings with him a certain city tone, a modern atmosphere suspect to the daughter and the servant, who are bound intimately to the earth and to a patriarchal way of life.

Maurice, who considers Isa to be withering away at home, takes her into the city and makes her his secretary. There he enjoys the prestige he lacks at "La Fouve," and she begins to see him in a new light. Slowly Isa's feelings towards Maurice change and she becomes his mistress. This transition from enmity to attraction is very skilfully and delicately drawn by the author.

Meanwhile, Isa's mother is attacked by an illness that entirely disfigures her beautiful features. After a short period of suffering she dies. Theoretically, the way now seems free for the lovers. Maurice asks Isa to marry him and leave the estate. But for Isa it is too late: "Alive, she brought us closer; dead, she separates us." She also feels she could not live anywhere else than at the ancestral home. The circle comes round again, since for generations only women had spent their lives at "La Fouve."

CHESS

January 18, 1957

PROBLEM No. 1012
E. Petite, Spain
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke8; Be1, Be6; Kt6, Kte4: Pb4, e2. (6)
Ke5; Pc6, e3, g6. (4)
White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 1014
I. Talmi, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kg2; Qe7; Rd7, Re1; Bb6, Bh1; Kd4, Kg7; Pc2, d2, e3, g5. (13)
Ke4; Qb3; Re5; Bb5; Ktd1, Kt11; Pb6, g4, h2. (9)
White mates in two

Correction: Problem No. 1009 (Ruppin): B.F. h7 should be on f7.

Solutions. Problem No. 1009 (Hermanson): 1.Qe5 with reciprocal changes following R any, R:h6, R:f8 in set and play. Problem No. 1010 (Talmi): 1.Be1! A complete block.

ISRAEL CHESS FEDERATION

The executive board of the I.C.F. elected its officers at the meeting held on Jan. 5: Dr. N. Rapier, chairman; Dr. A. Mohliver, vice-chairman; Z. Gurevich, treasurer; Y. Zehavi, secretary. The following were elected to the various committees: Tournaments and team championship — Ben-Sinai, Volberg, Vildhorn, Loski, Gavish, Rabinovich. Youth — Fischer, Lipner, Czerniak, Reuben, J. Retter, Domnitz. Foreign affairs — Dr. Zapler, Mohliver, Gurevich, Zehavi. Legislation — Forath, Zehavi, Ben-Sinai. A judge has been invited as a permanent member of the committee. Editorial board — Forath, Czerniak, Van-Amrungen, Dr. Oren, Fasher, Zehavi. Press — Ben-Sinai, Fasher, Zehavi. It has been decided to establish a board of tournament judges. The first meeting of those invited will take place on Saturday, February 2, 2 p.m. at the "Lasker" c.c. The next meeting of the I.C.F. board will be held on the same day, at 3 p.m.

Team championship 1957: The general meeting of all club representatives will take place on Saturday, Feb. 2, 10.30 a.m. at the "Lasker" c.c. On the agenda: Official closing of the 1956 championship and opening of the 1957 tournament. New clubs wishing to join are requested to send their representatives to the meeting.

Your-Ashkelon has captured division 'B' south, championship with 41 points out of 54 and will be one of the two teams to play in division 'A' this year. The second team will be fixed after the Western Galilee-Jordan Valley match, which should take place before Jan. 26.

FOOD PARCELS FOR HUNGARIAN PROBLEMISTS

The Israel Problemists' Association has decided to send food parcels to the Hungarian composers who won prizes in the composing tourneys of the I.P.A., instead of book-prizes. The I.P.A. has appealed to other associations of problemists to follow its example.

LARSEN AND GLIGORICH WIN AT HASTINGS

The 23-year-old Danish international grandmaster Bengt Larsen and the Yugoslav international grandmaster Svetosar Gligorich shared honours in the traditional Hastings Xmas tournament with 6½ points out of 9. They were followed by Olafsson (Iceland) and O'Kelly (Belgium) 6 pts., Szabo (Hungary) 4½, etc. The first tournament at Hastings was held in 1896.

Here is the game played between the winners in the Moscow Olympiad:

Game No. 926

White: Larsen. Black: Gligerich

1.Kt:f3 c5 2.e4 d6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Kt:f6 5.Ktc3 a6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Kb3 Be7 8.0-0 0-0 9.Bg5 Ktbd7 10.a4 b6 11.Bc4 Bb7 12.Qe2 Qc7 13.Rfd1 Rfc8 14.Kt:d3 Be4 15.B:f6 K:f6 16.Bb3 Rab8 17.Kte4 Kt:e4 18.K:e4 d5 19.a5 d:c 20.Q:c4 Rf8 21.a:b Q:b6 22.Ktd6 Rb6 23. Kt:b6 a:b 24. Qd5 R:a1 25.R:a1 Bc8 26.Ra8 B:f3+ 27.Kf1 Qf6 28.Q:f7+ Q:f7 29.B:f7+ K:f7 30.R:f8+ K:f8 31.K:f2 Ke7 32.Ke3 Kd8 33.Ke4 b4 34. c3 b3 35.c4 g6 36.g4 h5 37.g:h g:h 38.h4 Kc6 39.K:e5 Kc5 40.Kf5 Kd4 41.Kf4 Kc5 42.Ke5 K:c4 43.Ke4 Kc5 44.Kd3 Kd5 45.Kc3 Ke4 46.K:b3 Kf5 47.Kc3. Black resigns.

The 24th U.S.S.R. championship will open in Moscow on Jan. 27 with the following listed to take part: Bronstein, Keres, Taimanov, Petrosjan, Boleslavski, Spasski, Tolush, Aronin, Klaman, Hasin, Bannik, Neshmetdinov, Holmov, Aronson, Taranov, Korchnoi, Antoshin, Gurgenidze, Tall, Furman, Smyslov and Botvinnik are apparently busy preparing for their world championship match to take place in March.

Elva Sverthige won the 12th U.S.S.R. women's championship with 13½ pts. out of 17 possible.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

With the passing of the Israel poet, David Shimoni, Massada has decided to issue a ten-volume memorial edition of his works at the price of IL33. These ten volumes fall into seven different classes of writing, from Idylls and Lyric Poems to prose works consisting of stories, cogitations and comment.

To date, all commentaries on the Portion of the Week (the *sidra*) have revolved round the Lord, Israel and the Law, constituting a wealth of literature that helped fix salient points of the lesson in memory. These were epitomized in pithy sayings and epigrams and the student or reader found them a great help in maintaining the proper perspective. Rabbi Mordecai Cohen (who incidentally is the editor of **Mahanayim**, the soldiers' weekly issued by the Israel Armed Forces) "has gone his predecessors one better" in that he has brought his work up to date by basing it on everyday life in the State of Israel. Thus **Al Hatora** (About the Tora, Orot, IL5.800) contains a wealth of sayings (some 1,500) on present-day education, idealism and vision, effort and labour, redemption, independence, liberty and self-defence and even — vegetarianism.

This is an extremely grave juncture for humanity, writes Avraham Jacobus in his Preface to **Hukat Hatora** (The Law of the Tora, Kiryat Sefer, IL2). "The arms race and destructive experiments threaten to involve mankind in a third world war. The chief reason for international tension is the problem of private property which has divided mankind into two camps, the Communist and the Capitalist. Inasmuch as the aim of both blocs is an ideological rather than a material solution of that problem, the Law of Moses offers it." Hence the book.

From the pen of Moshe Brasiavsky comes the second volume of **Tnuat Hapoalim HaEretz Yisraelit** (The Workers Movement in Eretz Yisrael, Hakibbutz Hame'uhad, IL5.600) which discusses the movement's activities and projects, struggles and problems during the fourth and fifth *aliyot* (1924-1936).

What are the most vital sections of the vast area stretching **Mirtsu'at Azza ad Yam Suf** (From the Gaza Strip to the Red Sea, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL2), how are they geographically and economically connected with the land of Israel and in which parts of Sinai did our forefathers live? The conquest of this area has given rise to this composite question to which Y. Braslavi replies at length in the above-mentioned book.

An attack on what she calls the rottenness of our social set-up and the spiritual and moral degeneration of those "in the van" is the subject of a novel by Ora Shem-Ur which deals with the life of immigrant women and girls in immigrant hostels and other closed institutions. The book is titled **Pit'hi Li Aholi** (Open to Me, My Sister, Zohar, IL3.200).

Gedalya Elkoshi has translated **Tadeusz Zielinski's Tarbut Yavan Ha-Atika** (Ancient Greek Civilization, Rubin Mass, IL4.500) which covers the period from the most ancient times to the death of Alexander the Great and has also added notes and an index.

Uriel Ophek's **Sheva Tahanot vTahana** (Seven Mills and Another Mill, Chachik, IL2.500) is a story dreamt up by the author about himself and three dreamy classmates who have a series of funny adventures in a dreamt-up trip through the jungle, all accompanied by dreamy illustrations by Nahum Guttman.

Most of us have no doubt read, or read about, Herman Wouk's **Marjorie Morningstar** (Hebrew by Avraham Birman, Dror, IL5.900), for almost every literary supplement or weekly has had a whack at it. It only remains to be seen how it will look in its new Hebrew garb.

Stendhal's **HaAdom v'Ha-Shahor** (The Red and the Black, translated by Hayim Tarsi, Shem, IL4.600) is the great 19th century classic portraying the rising new post-revolutionary man, Julien Sorel. The publishers do not even hint that they have reduced the book by a third, which is no way to treat Stendhal. Fortunately there are other translations. *M. H.*

. . . and Foreign

The new prices are in effect already, but I suppose you can't resist the temptation to buy any more than I can, so the only difference is that we go bankrupt somewhat ahead of schedule. And there are some very tempting items among the newly arrived, higher priced books.

First to catch my eye (it's very beautifully designed) is the two volume abridged paperback edition of **The Journals of Andre Gide** (Vintage, IL3.420 together). Gide's Journals will probably survive his 50-odd other works, and he is certainly one of the great diarists. Besides, most of us like to pry into the private life and thoughts of others, if they are interesting, and Gide writes with almost no holds barred.

The journals cover a 60-year period (1889-1949), from Gide's 20th to his 80th year. In addition to observing the development of one of the most independent minds of our time, we follow him in his (curiously ambivalent) moral and emotional crises, the doubter in search of certainty to the very end and unwilling to compromise his sense of reality. He knew everyone worth knowing in the French literary world and the book is delightfully rich in gossip.

Since it is a journal, it hardly suffers from abridgement, a task performed by his friend and translator Justin O'Brien. But there is one thing missing. Gide cut out of his journal the part from 1917 dealing with the crisis in the relationship with his wife Madeleine, and this part, together with an account of his marriage, was published after his death as "Et nunc manet in te" (called "Madeleine" in English). Surely this should have been included here, as the central document of his life. The obtuseness of the normally very intelligent Gide, indulging his own homosexual proclivities but failing to understand the cost to his wife of their platonic marriage, is an intriguing and tragic mystery.

A new paperback drama series, called Mermaid, has made its appearance, with a complete Congreve, and a volume devoted to John Webster ("The Duchess of Malfi" and "The White Devil"), and above all, the two surviving plays ("The Atheist's Tragedy" and "The Revenger's Tragedy") by that neglected Elizabethan genius Cyril Tourneur. Tourneur, like Christopher Marlowe came to a mysterious, sticky end. Try them for a poetic thrill and chill (IL2.610; IL3.430).

You can be chilled by more conventional, and sometimes ingenious means by **The Circus of Dr. Lao and Other Improbable Stories**, edited by the well-known science fiction writer Ray Bradbury (Bantam, 630 pruta). In addition to the title story by Charles G. Finney, there are tales by Shirley Jackson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, E.B. White and eight others. It isn't science fiction, but weird, creepy, fantastic fiction. The spell tends to evaporate in our bright Mediterranean sunlight. *M.M.*

STAMP OF THE WEEK

Five white swans wing across a blue sky — and five countries in the north of Europe send us this issue.

The postal authorities in Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Finland and Norway have banded together and in each country the new stamp is the same, except for the nation's name inscribed at the bottom.

Only once before can I remember a group of countries banding together this way to put out a "regional" stamp with a common design.

The previous occasion was a month or two ago when six nations — Belgium, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Western Germany and France — produced a stamp which depicted a tower inscribed EUROPA. In that case, the six lands were pioneering a European Union.

The swan stamp from Sweden, reproduced above, is one of a Swedish pair which sells for 1/8d in London. It is perforated 13½ on left and right and imperforate above and below. The printing is in recess.

Parliamentary Questions

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE. By Patrick Howarth. The Bodley Head, London. 200 pp. 15s.

The author and publisher are guilty of a disappointing misrepresentation. Although the book is sub-titled "The History of a Unique British Institution," it ends abruptly in 1881 with the cavalier statement that "the history of parliamentary questions since 1881 must be the subject of another study."

It cannot be the size of the book that makes a second volume necessary; the present volume is thin enough. Perhaps the author simply became bored with the subject; if so, the feeling is quite understandable.

Throughout the book, the development of the parliamentary question as an institution, and the substance of a variety of questions which the author thinks worth recounting, are intertwined.

But the changes which took place in the nature of the question — the setting aside of a special question time, giving notice, the right of ministers to refuse to answer — could be reduced to a dozen or so pages, and would be more suited to a learned journal. The questions whose substance is given for their own sake make up a mere hodge-podge, despite the author's efforts to classify them.

As a curiosity, it may be worth knowing today that Palmerston in 1857 told a questioner that the proposed Suez Canal "may be deemed to rank among the many bubble schemes that from time to time have been palmed upon gullible capitalists," but what does that add to our knowledge of this "unique British institution?"

"A number of years spent in the Civil Service," the author writes in the preface, "has brought me to the conviction that of all the checks on a bureaucrat's action none is so effective as the parliamentary question. In many cases the real check is provided not by the question which is asked, but by the question which may be asked."

Now this is something to bite into. But little effort has been made in the book itself to prove this thesis. And where the attempt is made, it is unconvincing.

We read, for example, that it was a question asked in the House of Lords in February 1832 that led to the announcement that a commission would be set up to enquire into the practical application of the Poor Laws. But we inevitably ask whether the question led to the *decision* to establish the commission.

Again, we read that in 1838 there was a question, stemming from a sea disaster, about the Government's plans to ensure the safety of steamboat passengers. "Five years later a select committee was appointed to enquire into the shipwreck of British vessels..."

Not directly on the subject of questions, but worth repeating, is the information that in 1777 a motion was defeated which would have permitted each M.P. to introduce one person into the gallery. The principal argument against it was that expressed by a Member named Rigby, who declared: "What good can result from strangers being in the gallery? Only to print speeches in newspapers of all sorts."

ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

INDIANS TAKING OVER

SOME INNER FURY. By Kamala Markandaya. — Day, New York 1956. 255 pp. $3.50.

For a decade or so Indian novelists have taken to writing in English, and if there is now and again a slightly school-bookish or even Victorian flavour about the style of the book under review, it is beautifully written on the whole with some pretty conceits — "I was silent. The happiness of a moment ago seemed a mockery. Capped and belled, it jeered at me."

The story is of the generation which was around twenty when civil war smouldered in India in the early 'forties. The main strand is the love story of Miri, who when sixteen meets her fate in an Englishman. They are later torn asunder by the juggernaut of national developments, and indeed the last chapters, with burning and slaughter, come as a somewhat startling climax after the gentle, compassionate, slow-moving bulk of the book. It is a woman's novel, I should say — much of its interest lying in the faithfully painted detail of the upper class Hindu background, while the political and social currents which after all decide the fate of Miri, her brother and her adopted brother, remain somewhat vague. The characters are fairly well defined though their development in the five year span of the novel is surprising and not clearly motivated. However, the exotic spell of the story and its documentary background hold you. Miss Markandaya is young, this is only her second novel, and we may expect interesting things from her. *PAULA ARNOLD*

CRIME RATION

THE CASE OF THE AMATEUR ACTOR. By C. Bush. — Macmillan. New York 256 pp., $2.75.

The Corpse in the Case is a literary agent, the suspects are schoolmasters, actors, writers, and other highbrows — yet the conversation is strictly utilitarian. That is the trouble with Mr. Bush — his puzzles are all right, but characters and conversation are not on the same level. Good for a sleepless night. *P.A.*

MOSLEM ASTROLABES

ISLAMIC ASTROLABISTS AND THEIR WORKS. By L. A. Mayer. Kundig, Geneva. 123 pp. and 26 plates.

By H. Z. HIRSCHBERG

The astrolabe is an astronomical instrument of ancient Greek, or possibly Babylonian, origin. It served to determine the altitude of stars, with a view to calculating geographical latitudes and time. Perfected by the Arabs, it came to Europe in the tenth century, and its use in nautical observation continued until the seventeenth century, when it was superseded by instruments of greater precision. In Moslem countries, its main function was to determine the hours of prayer and the direction of Mecca. However, it was used for other purposes as well. In the days when there was as yet no distinction between astronomy and astrology, it served to find the most auspicious moment for various undertakings, including shaving and blood-letting.

It was part of Professor Mayer's occupation with Islamic arts and crafts to ascertain the names of the makers of astrolabes and other instruments, such as sun dials, globes, clocks, quadrants etc., and to prepare a roll of Islamic astrolabists. The book under review, which is the second instalment of his *magnum opus* on the creators of Moslem art (the first appeared a year ago and was reviewed here on May 11, 1956), presents us with a roll of some 150 masters, many of them astronomers and well-known scholars, who not only designed their instruments, but made them themselves.

14th Century Arab Globe in the Oxford Museum of the History of Science.

They hail from Persia in the east to Spain in the west. Their lifetimes span a period of 900 years (from ca. 900 to 1830) and their work comprises over two hundred dated or datable instruments. A list of monuments and collections, an excellent bibliography and, last but not least, twenty-six plates of remarkable precision and clarity complete this fine volume, the work of a distinguished scholar and one of the foremost connoisseurs of Moslem art.

The part played by Jews in the development of science, and especially astronomy, in Moslem lands, is well known. As early as the beginning of the eighth century a Jewish scholar, Mashalla, wrote a treatise on the astrolabe. Many Hebrew texts relating to this instrument, some known to have been written by renowned Jewish scholars (e.g. R. Abraham Ibn Ezra), others anonymous, have come down to us.

A Jewish Name

It is not surprising, though, that the roll of Islamic astrolabists should include only one Jewish name: Ja'qub Tafirah (= Jacob Tapiero) of Fez, who made an astrolabe in the year 1316. That he was not a convert is clear from the signature, which calls him a *dhimmi*, a protected person; in that period in Morocco this could only mean a Jew. In general, Jews did not use the Arabic script and therefore did not participate in the manufacture of Islamic astrolabes. As the name of our astrolabist shows, he hailed from Tapiro, a town in the Iberian Peninsula.

A curious thing should be noted. A good many astrolabes entirely engraved in Hebrew characters have survived the Middle Ages. But so far as we can judge on historical and palaeographical grounds they were all made by Jews living under Christian rule. Not a single one bears the character of an Islamic work of art. On the other hand we possess astrolabes inscribed either in Latin or in Arabic, with secondary Hebrew inscriptions.

I understand that Professor Mayer has collected material for a list of Jewish astrolabes, and we would very much like to see that list published, regardless of whether it refers to Jewish makers of astrolabes in Christian or in Moslem countries. I know of no other scholar who could do this work, so highly important to the history of Jewish science and art in the Middle Ages.

Summing Up the Year

By Hon. EDWIN SAMUEL

THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT YEAR-BOOK, 1956. Published by the Government Printer. (IL2.750, $1.50 or 10/6d.).

The English edition of the 1956 Year-book is just out — fatter than last year's but only because the paper used in not so good. The new cover, however, is handsome.

The type used for the text might be larger next year: the larger and heavier the material the more important it is to make reading easier. In particular, the type used for chapter headings and the contents page is too small to serve its purpose.

The Year-book is out later this year owing to the disorganization in the printing works caused by the Sinai campaign. But, as the new volume covers only the period up to Rosh Hashana, the campaign and its aftermath are not mentioned.

The first 13 and a half pages of the Year-book are taken up with an article by the Prime Minister on the Negev — past, present and future — called 'Southwards.' It has much interesting material; but articles of this kind are too long as an introduction, at least to an English version of a Year-book.

Each Ministry prepares its own material for the Year-book on what have now become standardized lines. The editing has been ably done as usual by Mr. Reuven Alcalay of the Prime Minister's Office.

Minute Details

Most of the information contained in the 455 pages is extremely useful: but I suggest that future editions might omit some of the minute details of the operations of the Ministry of Religious Affairs — Israel's smallest Ministry; for example, the exact number of each type of devotional article supplied to various institutions.

On the other hand, more space should be devoted to the sections on El Al and Zim whose importance as national air and shipping companies was emphasized during the disorganization of communications that followed the Sinai campaign. As a model may be taken the ten pages (149 to 159) devoted to details of the structure and operations of nine Government companies under the control of the Ministry of Development. But unpleasant facts must be properly reported, as well as encouraging ones. From the section on the Dead Sea Works (pp. 153-55) it is impossible to gather that the company was faced with grave production difficulties during the year. (I also venture to suggest that the military title of "Col" Makleff and — elsewhere — "Col" Dori be given in future in Hebrew, as elsewhere in the book.)

The list of agricultural schools in Israel (p. 86)) is also a welcome addition, as well as the details of the Hebrew Language Academy (pp.179-80) and of Yad Vashem (pp. 180-181). The section on the Institutes of Higher Learning has been expanded this year to include the Tel Aviv University Institutes (and the Tel Aviv High School of Law and Economics), the Haifa Institutes of Higher Study and the Bar-Ilan University, in addition to the Hebrew University, the Technion, the Weizmann Institute and the Bezalel School. It is a pity, however, that the Jewish Agency's colonization budget has been omitted from the section on agricultural settlement.

Instead of last year's special articles at the end of the Year-book on "Israel, the State and the Nation," "Water Development" and "Archaeological Activities in Israel," there are special articles this year on "Tourism" and "Music in Israel." The article on tourism (pp. 432-36) contains a useful analysis of the report of the Tourist Survey Team from the U.S.

The article on music in Israel has sections on 'Kol Yisrael,' 'Kol Zion LaGola,' the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, chamber music, the opera, musical education, music in the army, the music division of the Histadrut, guest artists who came to Israel (with several names mis-spelt! — Syrkin for Serkin, Keussevitzky for Koussevitzky etc.) the Israel copyright organization (AKUM), the theatre (out of place in an article on music) and the musical activities of the American Fund for Israel Institutions.

As regards the Ministerial staff lists, it is odd that, on page 358, the English version of the title of senior district police officers should be Commander and not Commandant, as elsewhere in the world. The Law Courts list repeats the same lack of good taste as last year, in showing (on page 331) the names of the President and Justices of the Supreme Court (very important people) *after* the names of the Director and Deputy Director of the Courts, who are only administrative officers. On pages 230 to 235 are set out the names of the staff of the Ministry of Finance but the same size of type is used for divisions as for sub-divisions (for example, in the Department of Properties), which is confusing. It is also impossible to understand from the list which departments of the Ministry are controlled by the Director of Inland Revenue (Mr. Ze'ev Sharef). Perhaps it is not wholly clear to the Ministry either: But it should be clarified in next year's edition.

Life and Letters

Philip Booth

The Lamont Poetry Selection, sponsored by the Academy of American Poets, has been won by Philip Booth, a teacher at Wellesley College, for a collection of poems entitled "Letter from a Distant Land," which will be published by Viking Press, New York, in the near future. Booth's manuscript won in competition with manuscripts entered by 20 other publishers. Mr. Booth edited the little anthology of American poetry in "New World Writing No. 10."

Black and White

Ephraim Kishon's comedy dealing with the "colour" problem, "Black on White," now being presented by Habimah, is being translated into English by Richard Wright (whether from Hebrew, Hungarian or Hottentot we have not been informed) and will be published in England by André Deutsch.

Rolland and Ramus

The letters of Romain Rolland "Retour au Palais Farnese — 1890-1900," as well as the "Correspondence 1900-1919" of the Swiss novelist C.F. Ramus, have just been published in France.

Glaistein's Poems

The collected poems of Jacob Glaistein, one of America's foremost Yiddish writers, have just been published in a new anthology entitled "Fun Mein Gantzer Mi" (Of All My Labours). The 600-page volume includes a number of new poems, hitherto unpublished, as well as a selection of works by the author from his poetry written over the past 37 years. Published by the Martin Press, N.Y. ($7.50), the book was made possible by a grant from the World Jewish Congress' Culture Department, London.

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